PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,084.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 5-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
24th Apr.	EGYPT	7918		
4th May	PENINSULAR	8294	HIMALAYA	5808
11th „	ARCADIA	7902		
18th „	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6629
25th „	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5264	INDIA	7511
8th „	PENINSULAR	8294		
15th „	ORIENTAL	5264	MONGOLIA	9806
22nd „	OCEANA	6610		
29th „	ORIENTAL	5264	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th „	ORIENTAL	5264	DEVANHA	5092
20th „	ARABIA	7963		
27th „	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CALNA	7412		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed to go on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on SATURDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan. Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, touching at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

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BOMBAY.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,346	Grimaud	16th May 1907.
YARRA	4,142	Chauvin	16th June „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July „
DUMBEA	5,681	Boyer	8th Aug „
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,346	Grimaud	3rd Oct. „
VILLE D'ALGER	6,378	Combe	31st „ „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May „
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June „

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT. LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5990	R. Collisiani	30th April.
VERSIA	5806	P. Craglietto	25th May.
THERESE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
F. FERDINAND.	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

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AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Bawoon House, 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	3,170	Mon. 29th Apl.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 25th Apl.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid. 26th Apl.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 29th April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd May

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

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Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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24th April, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

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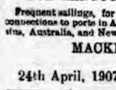

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The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captains.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
OLYMPIA	G.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th „
SCINDIA	Sbafto Abrey	5106	10th June.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	30th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	24th „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
ASIA	J. Shanklin.	3,611	9th May 1907.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 625
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 950
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
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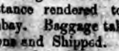

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	.....	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOYOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
MUKE MARU	...	F. W. Horton	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
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F. A. PREVOST,
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.			ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of			Age next Birthday.
	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 6	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

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In submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

	Per doz. bot.	Per doz. ½ bot.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 2—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy.	Rs. 14 0	8 0
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YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	„ 23 8	12 12
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CLARET No. 1	„ 17 8	9 12
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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

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Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.

PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees.

A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	New York.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyan	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heorjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.		Dalton (Dalny)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. "MALTA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at A. Shed, Prince's Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from date of discharge and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

THE PUBLIC is hereby informed that from and after the 1st January, 1907, I, the undersigned, CHATTERBHOJ MEGHJEE, have willingly severed my connection with CHAMPSEY JIVANDAS with whom I was doing business in Partnership in Exchange-business. I am no longer responsible for all debts and income of the said business.

CHATTERBHOJ MEGHJEE.
BOMBAY, 24TH APRIL, 1907.

THE BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL LIMITED

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS, &c., at Burhanpur, (Nimar District, Central Provinces), will be received upto SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1907, at the Registered Office of above Company.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 500, which would be forfeited, if the selected contractor refuses to take up the work at his Tendered Rates.

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specifications of Works may be seen at the Office of the Company, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 4 p.m.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
No. 10, FORBES STREET, FORT.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 26th April, 1907, First and Second Class COUPON TICKET BOOKS each containing 12 and 15 coupon tickets respectively at reduced fares, obtainable at this Office, will be issued beween Bombay and Matheran available up to 15th June, 1907, or such date as the Tramway remains open for public use.

For full particulars see Foster Notice exhibited at stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 24TH APRIL, 1907.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between ROGER MATHIAS D'SILVA of Bandra Christian Inhabitant and ROQUE STEPHEN PERREIRA of Bombay Christian Inhabitant carrying on business in co-partnership at Bandra and Bombay as Manufacturers and Sellers of Paints, etc., under the name style and firm of Messrs. Roger Rock was on the 24th day of April, 1907, dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by the said Roger Mathias D'Silva by whom alone the business will in future be carried on.—Dated this 24th day of April, 1907.

ROGER MATHIAS D'SILVA,
ROQUE STEPHEN PERREIRA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients MAHOMEDBHOI NENSEY KHERAJ executor of Nensey Kheraj, deceased, and Mahomedbhai Nensey Kheraj, Hassambhai Rahimtulla Kheraj, and Gulam Husein Rahimtulla Kheraj, have agreed to sell to Haji Cassam Haji Jusub and Haji Ebram Haji Jusub the undermentioned properties. Any person or persons having any claim against the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange gift trust inheritance, possession lien or otherwise is or are required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days, from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

A. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and hereditaments standing thereon situate lying and being at Dadar Road in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1809·8 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Dadar Road on or towards the West by the property of the vendors on or towards the North by the proposed Road and beyond that by the property of Rakim Abdul Wahab, Mahomed Usuf Haji Suleman Urbani and Dr. Meer Cassumali and on or towards the South by the proposed Road and beyond that by the property of the vendors.

B. All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land situate lying and being at Dadar Road in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay of Bombay containing by admeasurement 185 square yards or the reabouts and bounded a follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Dadar Road on or towards the West by the property of the vendors on or towards the North by the proposed Road and beyond that by the property of the vendors and on or towards the South by proposed Road and beyond that by the property of the vendors.

C. All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land situate lying and being at Dadar Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1992-66 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Dadar Road on or towards the West by the property of the vendors on or towards the North by the proposed Road and on or towards the South by proposed Road and beyond that by the property of the vendors.

All the said properties are free from encumbrances.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1907.

MAHOMEDBHOI NENSEY KHERAJ.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,000 tons of Coke for the Bombay Municipal Gas Works.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday, the 29th April, 1907.

Tenders must be addressed to the Chairman, Bombay Municipal Gas Works Committee, and marked "Tenders for Coke."

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Secretary.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 23rd April, 1907.

FOR SALE.
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B 14," care of this Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SPORT AND TRAVEL.

	Rs. a.
Hunting and Shooting in Ceylon. By Harry Storey. With Contributions by Thos. Farr, Lieut.-Colonel E. Gordon Reeves, F. L. Reeves, M. L. Wilkins, J. J. Robinson, E. L. Boyd Moss, North C. Davidson, H. R. Spence, S. Payne-Galley, and R. A. G. Festing. With 69 Illustrations from Photographs and 1 Map.	12 2
The Science of Dry-fly Fishing. By Fred. G. Shaw, Amateur Champion, Trout Fly Casting, International Tournament, 1904. With numerous Illustrations.	3 1
With Flashlight and Rifle. In Equatorial East Africa. A Record of Hunting Adventures and Studies in Wild Life. By C. G. Sehillings. Translated by Frederick White. With an Introduction by Sir Harry Johnston, G. C. M. G., K. C. B. Illustrated with 302 of the Author's "unicoached" Photographs taken by Day and Night. New and Cheaper Edition.	10 15
"The most remarkable travel book that has ever been published."—GRAPHIC.	
Thirteen Years Among The Wild Beasts of India. By G. P. Sanderson. Their Haunts and Habits from personal Observation, with an accounts of the modes of Capturing and Taming Elephants. Sixth Edition 1907 ...	8 0
Sporting Nonsense Rhymes. By Finch Mason. 20 Original Coloured Sketches, with Nonsense Rhymes. With Illustrated Cover, about 14 by 10.	9 6
Sport and Adventure in The Indian Jungle. By A. Mervyn Smith. Illustrated by 19 excellent full page plates.	6 6
Portuguese East Africa. By R. C. Maugham, H.B.M., Consul for the districts of Mozambique and Zambezia, and for the territory of Manica and Sofala. The History, Scenery and great Game of Manica and Sofala. ...	18 2
Lhasa: The Tibet Expedition 1903-4. By Percival Landon. With an Introduction by Colonel Younghusband. With 55 Illustrations and 4 Maps.	5 10
The "Times" says: "It is unlikely that English readers will be offered a more sumptuous, elaborate, or more picturesque account than has been written by Mr. Landon. As he explains in his acknowledgment of the help which has been so generously given to him by the chief actors in the Tibetan Expedition, his object is to make 'Lhasa' a book of Tibetan reference, and for the present it will certainly hold the field."	
Sport and Travel in Abyssinia and British East Africa. By Lord Hindlip, F.R.G.S., F.H.S. With 72 Illustrations from Photographs taken by Lady Hindlip and the Author, and two Maps.	18 6
With the Abyssinians in Somaliland. By Major J. Wilcox Jennings, and Christopher Addison. With a preface by Colonel A. N. Rochfort, C.B. With 65 Illustrations from photographs taken by Major Jennings, and a Map. ...	9 3
An Expedition into the Central Tian Shan Mountains. Carried out in the years 1902-1903. By Mr. Gottfried Merzbacher. Published under the Authority of the Royal Geographical Society.	10 8

A SPLENDID BOOK ON BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA,
AT A
SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICE.

British Central Africa. An attempt to give some account of a portion of the Territories under British influence north of the Zambezi. By Sir Harry H. Johnston, K.C.B., etc. With 6 Maps and 220 Illustrations reproduced from the Author's drawings or from Photographs, imperial octavo, full red cloth, the binding slightly shopworn. 1879. ... ... 6 0

TO HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

We have a large assortment of novels which we are offering at 12 as., paper cover, and Rs. 2-4 cloth cover.

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

USE DICHROIC INK.
AGENTS:
THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE TRAIN now leaving MATHERAN at 6-30 will, on and from SATURDAY the 20th April, 1907, LEAVE at 7-15 and ARRIVE NERAL, at 9-15 instead of at 8-35.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 18TH APRIL, 1907.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 1-8 per Share (Free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1906, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1907, to Shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 9th April, 1907, on production of their Share Certificates.

H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.
BOMBAY, 20TH APRIL, 1907.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
GENERAL and Mrs. GREENFIELD.

GAIETY THEATRE.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
CONCLUDING WITH THE ORIGINAL FARCICAL DRAMA:

VINOLIA'S VENGEANCE
OR
THE MYSTERY OF THE MURDERED DUKE.

FRIDAY, 26th APRIL, at 9-30 p.m.
Proceeds to be devoted to the CLARE ROAD CONVENT WIDOWS' HOME.

RESERVED SEATS Rs. 4 and Rs. 3.
UNRESERVED, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

MADAME ZARIA,
AMERICAN FORTUNE TELLER,
HAS JUST ARRIVED,
For a short stay in Bombay and can be consulted,
Daily from 10 to 1 and from 4 to 6 o'clock,
AT
ROOM NO. 45, APOLLO HOTEL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. B. MITCHAL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in 24, Medow Street, just below the German Flag, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, dining, dressing, washing and writing tables, easy-chairs, cottage and semi-grand square pianos, iron and wooden bedsteads with and without mirror doors, almyrahs, chest of drawers, round marble topped tables and teapoys, hanging and table lamps, glass, crockery, cuttlery and plateware, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman.

N. B.—The property will be put on view three days previous to the sale, and the date will be fixed hereafter.

B. MITCHAL & CO.
Bombay, 24th April 1907.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

Apply to—
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

RONALD BRIDIE & CO.,
55, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

IMPORT, EXPORT AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Importers of European Goods.
Commission 2½ to 5 per cent.

MANUFACTURERS & MAKERS ORIGINAL INVOICES SUPPLIED.

PACKAGES CLEARED AND SHIPPED TO AND FROM ALL PARTS.

INSURANCE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARIN EFFECTED.

Agents for J. W. DAVIS & SONS "Temerare" Washable Distemper Paint.

Agents for AUSTIN PAYTON & Co.'s Hardware.

REPRESENTATIVES IN
GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA AND JAPAN.

THE EMPIRE TRADING CO.,
35, MEADOW STREET.
GENERAL MERCHANTS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.

AGENTS:—
"ODEON" Records.
"ODEON" Machines.
"FONITIPA" Records.
"PARKER" Pens.
"PERFECTION" Fire Extinguishers.

CALL AND SEE US OR WRITE FOR LISTS.

Branch Office:—
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Money School.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton, Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do, —Samuel Street, Bombay.
Do, —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as a THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a "NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED.—TWO COPYING CLERKS, fair writing. Portuguese preferred. Salary Rs. 30-2½, Apply with copies of certificates to box No. 82, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A French knowing GRADUATE, for the Nagdod High School. Salary Rs. 30, rising to Rs. 60.

FOR SALE.—Owner going home, BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDING, 6½ years old, height 15-2½" trained Cavalry Charger. A magnificent HORSE can be seen at W. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum. Trial by appointment.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & CO., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A BOAT LANDAU, in excellent Condition with Rubber Tyres, almost new. Apply to M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views a specialty of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Specialite. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

A GOOD RECORD is a good Entertainer: Have you heard the New "FONITIPA'S" at the "GRAMOPHONE HALL?" Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING CO., 35, Meadow Street.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0: Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0: Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes, Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 4 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

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HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horses 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8045, Advt Dept. Bombay Gazette."

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE is fast sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

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"GUNO" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 3.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT. Oriental Bank Buildings.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" + 12pp. containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Re. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-4-0 per year Post Free.

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OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE" No. 8088. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and rate tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
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NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—
VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this can be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic
THERAPION No. 3
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THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.
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Icilma Fluor Cream is a snowy deliciously perfumed cream; it cleanses, cools and softens the skin; it prevents roughness, redness and sunburn; it cannot grow hair. For preserving the dainty tints of the complexion and preventing the objectionable "shine" when warm it is unequalled. To men it is a soothing delight after shaving. The delightful sense of freshness which its unique natural qualities yield, and its soothing healing action render it a necessity to all who wish to preserve a natural complexion in hot or variable climates. Invaluable against Prickly Heat and Insect Bites.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*:—

CRICKET
EIGHT ARTICLES, BY
P. F. Warner (of Middlesex Captain of England);
A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper);
A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts);
A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay; an accomplished writer on Cricket).
G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire; has played many times for England);
J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire; England's surest bat);
B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex);
A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.
The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia; he has played Cricket in many climes; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial); Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.
P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.
A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.
A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.
J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.
A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.
B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.
A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.
G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR
New Series of Eight . . . . .
REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
BY
F. P. Dunne,
("Mr. Dooley.")
Athol Forbes,
(Author of "Odd Fish," &c.)
A. St. John Adcock,
(Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)
J. J. Bell,
(Author of "Wee MacGreegor," &c.)
G. B. Burgin,
(Author of "Tarter's Little Maid," &c.)
S. Baring-Gould,
(Author of "John Herring," &c.)
Edwin Pugh,
(Author of "The Purple Head.")

NOTE.
We have secured a new contributor in the person of "Mr. Dooley," whose work in the leading magazines has drawn so much comment. The other writers are well-known for their power of realizing really humorous situations and characters.

PROGRAMME.
1. "Mr. Dooley on Glory," F. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marrying," ATHOL FORBES.
3. "The Mediator," J. J. BELL.
4. "The Man from Queen Street," G. B. BURGIN.
5. "The Silent One," EDWIN PUGH.
6. "Spoilt Men and Women," A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
7. "Cabman 7015," J. M. JACOBS.
8. "Lost on the Sands: a Summer Episode," S. BARING-GOULD.

NEW SERIAL STORY.
CHARMING NEW SERIAL OF GREAT INTEREST.
NEITHER STOREHOUSE NOR BARN,
By ALLEN RAINE,
AUTHOR OF
"A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks,"
"Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch,"
"Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.
FIRST INSTALMENT
APPEARED ON THURSDAY, April 18th.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

NOTICE.

WANTED TWO TRAINED NURSES for Colaba Lunatic Asylum (Female portion). Intended applicants should apply personally with testimonials to the 2nd Presidency Surgeon, Town Hall, between the hours of 12 and 1 p.m. Sundays excepted salary of the post Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 by biennial increment of Rs. 5 with free quarters.

I. H. McDONALD, M. B., Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

TO BE LET.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. will REMOVE about July or August next to larger Offices, and they desire TO SUB-LET their present Offices, from that date.

For particulars of Rent, &c., apply to—
THE MANAGER,
South British Insurance Co.,
Sirdars' Palaces, Apollo Street.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

A. FREDOON & Co., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, beg to anounce to their numerous customers that they have opened a branch,

LADIES' DRESS MAKING AND TAILORING
Department, in a shop next door.

CURMOOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hatamet, 2584 tons, Captain J Peters, sailed yesterday for Mormugoa, in ballast.

THE steamer Orseolo 2849 tons Captain S Zennaro, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steamer Alston, 2563 tons, Captain H M D Wyatt sailed yesterday for Dunkirk and Rotterdam with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka 759 tons Captain J T Hirit will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Queen Eleanor, 2270 tons Captain R J Legg, sailed yesterday for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Stolzenfels, 3571 tons Captain L Schmidt will sail to-day for Calcutta &c, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Brighton, 2237 tons Captain G Higgin botham arrived in harbour yesterday from cardiff with a cargo of coal

The Shah Line steamer Shah Allum, 1917 tons, Captain H J Revill arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and 107 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Lhasa, 934 tons Captain M McDiarmid arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo, 1 horse and the following passengers:—Miss Durdock, Mr E Jackson, Mr R Knight, Dr Kedlly, 5 native officers, Lieuts Smith, Morgan and Dole'bo Capt Dickward and 272 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Prosperine ....Comdr James.....R N

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Cmdr W Hose.....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita.....Capt W L Kelly.....Madras Pearl Fishery

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 24.

Brighton .....2237 Higginbotham ....The Captain
Bulimba.....1607 McLean..... .....M M & Co
Crusader .....2744 M'Ilmurr..... .....W & A Graham & Co
Celomatis .....2539 Davies..... .....A Yule & Co
Gerd .....750 Andreasen..... .....F F Campbell & Co
Goalpara .....1358 Morrison..... .....M M & Co
Nerbudda .....1980 Williams..... .....M M & Co
Nuddea .....1944 Wilsher..... .....P Gulf .....M M & Co
Oriental .....2605 Lewarne..... .....35-3 P & O Co
Shanjehan.....3566 Davison..... .....Shah S N Co
Shirala .....2400 Scott..... .....M M & Co
Shah Allum .....1917 Revill..... .....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—April 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Hunteman	4827	Rhodes	L'pool		B I S N & Co
B	Larne	2909	Atkinson			N F Muir & Co
D & E	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	30-4	F Muir & Co
F	Oceana	3367	Hayward	Shanghai	30-4	P and O Co
G	Firoozi	2500	Watson	B S Ports	27-4	B & P S N Co
K	Bombay Maru	3398	Ishikawa	Kobe	27-4	N Y Kaisha
M	Reichstag	1339	Tide	Durban	17-5	A Strand &
M	Malta	4063	Peters	M'dos	14-5	P and O Co
O	Shahnoor	3783	Evans	Jeddah	26-4	Shah S N Co
P	Clan Stuart	2285	Walker	Avonmouth	8-5	F Muir & Co
Q	Abergeldie	3438	Keith	Hull	4-5	T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Bahadur	822	Fakeera	M'lore	26-4	Bo S N Co
Puri	843	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Quina	3963	Maclachlan	A'werp	30-4 M &
2	Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool	4-5 W & A G & Co
3	Asia	2339	Shanklim	L'pool	5-5 W & A G & Co
5	Harperley	2966	Fletcher	Antwerp	26-4 W & A G & Co
6	Itola	3473	Hirst	Hamburg	3-5 M M & Co
7	F Ferdinand	3842	Malcolch	Kobe	25-4 A L S N Co
8	Koerber	3163	Forsati	Trieste	1-5 A L S N Co
9	Vorwoerts	3727	Celledani	Trieste	30-4 A L S N Co
10	11 Sircoc	3249	Owen	Dunkirk	4-5 W & A G & Co
12	Egypt	4171	Lendon	London	27-4 P & O Co

H W V D

Lhasa	936	McDiarmed	K'chi	26-4	M M & Co

M W D D

Onda	3406	Lunarchand	Antwerp	4-5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Brighton s	Heggingbotham	Cardiff, Mar 26
	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi, April 22
	Shah Allum s	Revell	Karachi, April 20

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Hatumet s	Peters	Marmurora
	Queen Eleanor s	Legg	Baltimore
	Alston s	Wyatt	Dunkirk
	Orsolo s	Zennaro	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their porteles rances yesterday:—

Steamer Stolzenfels, Schmidt, for Calcutta, &c.
" Dwarka, Hirst, for Persian Gulf, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Steamer	Names.	From
18	New Orle	G A Kay	Fiume
	M Maenaichy	A D Morton	Chittagong
	Lunka	H A Sharpe	Rangoon
	Arenfels	A Weihmann	Rangoon
	Catherine Apcar	W D A Thomas	Hongkong
	Perlak	J Offerlans	Sumatra
	Lalpoora	A J Cels	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

19	Maharani	P McCabe	Chittagong
	Palembang	N G Dalmeyer	Rangoon
	Nowshera	A G Abbott	Bombay
	Avoca	E H Sarland	London
	Barbarigo	A Giacopello	A Ports
	Belle of France	W W Leslie	Madras

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	From
20	Umta	Calcutta
22	Cromwell	London
21	Thongwa	Straits
21	Nairn	Calcutta
22	Nairung	Bombay
23	Avoca	Calcutta
23	Pentakota	Negapatam

STEAMERS EXPECTED,

23	Shah Nasir	Calcutta
22	Nizam	Calcutta
22	Clan Gordon	Liverpool
22	Palamcotta	Rangoon
23	Drachenfels	Antwerp
23	Methley Hall	Cocanada
25	Umlazi	Calcutta
26	Clan Shaw	Galle
27	Moltkefels	Bremen

May,

1	Clan Macdonald	Coast
1	Birkdale	Liverpool
3	Ceylon Maru	Penang
7	Moltkefels	Bremen
8	Umzinto	Natal
10	Pongola	Calcutta
15	Gutenfels	Antwerp

The dates are approximate only.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS,

The P and O Co's steamer Sunda, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, left Suez for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the evening of the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—25 bales cotton, 8031 cwts oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 400 bales wool, B Hurbhaw; 120 bales hemp, Teyabjee and Co; 201 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy and Co; 176 cwts old copper, H Narayan; 2000 cwts oil cake, K B Sajan, 200 cwts horns E Mahomed; 4000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanjee; 55 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 96 bales wool, N Goculdas; 65 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 47 bales wool, G Gungadas; 30 bales wool, D Gulabchand; 15 bales wool, N Mota; 20 bales wool M Jetha; 96 bales wool, D Golabchand; 96 bales wool, B Rampurtab; 57 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 101 cwts kurde seed A Blascheck and Co.

Huntsman s—2000 cwts cotton seed, M Vulubhdas.

Olympia s—16000 cwts wheat, Saunday and Co; 30 cwts old rubber, H. Narayan; 14 bales skins B Ismail; 5317 cwts myrabellams, E Commersey,

FOR MANCHESTER.

Asia s—9 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 32 bales twist M Cohin and Fils.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—11000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales wood, H Govunji; 101 cwts Kurdeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 509 cwts myroballams G Madhawj and Co; Aberzeldie 998 cwts myrabollams, 694 cwts cottonseed, Ebjee Oomersey; 2060 cwts cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Asia s—185 bales hides B Fazulbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Huntsman s—110 bales cotton, Guddum and Co; 4000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co; 4002 cwts rapeseed, Societa C Italiana, 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams W Bechar; 55 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Oudh s—2001 cwts gingellyseed, 300 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 951 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee; 2035 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 500 cwts mustardseed Volkart Bros; 1540 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2475 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 2731 cwts myrabollams G Madhawjeeand Co.

Itala s—2001 cwts gingellyseed and 1000 cwts poppy seed. A Blascheck and Co; 55 bales cotton, Waller Pavri and Co; 55 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 3000 cwts myrabollams W Bechar; 2000 cwts myrabollams G Madhowji and Co; 770 cwts cotton-fly T Shamji.

Guina s—1000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 37 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey,

Aberzeldie s—225 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—7000 cwts linseed, 10800 swts groundnuts, 2805 cwts gingellyseed Louis Dry fus and Co; 100 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 3460 cwts Eapeseed 10 cwts cashew nuts J Fachiri; 2000 cwts J Fachiri, 2000 cwts linseed, Volkaal Bros, 101 ewt gunny V Madhowji 7850 cwt crushed bones M Jamal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES.
COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, April 23.

240 REGIMENTAL MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder on Thursday next the 25th instant at 7 p m.

245 PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions have been ordered in the E E Company and will take effect from the 1st instant.

Serg H R Todman to be Coy Sg Major Corpe J Dixon to be Sergt vice Todman 2nd Captain P Greenstead to be Corpl Vice Dixon Sapper F Hainsworth to be 2nd Corpal Vice Greenstead.

NOTICE.

A Smoking concert will be held at the B V A Club on Saturday the 27th instant to which all members of the corps and their friends are cordially invited.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjt, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP
COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, April 25.

26. Arms—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once, for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

27 Coy Rifle Meeting—The 113th Rifle Range at Santa Cruz is placed at the disposal of O C "F" Company on Sunday the 28th instant.

CONDITIONS.

I.—Firing to commence at 7 a m.

II.—No entres will be allowed after the continue has sounded.

III.—Rifles will be taken out for those competitors who notify their intention to compete to Head-Quarters.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

MILITARY INTELLGEINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

Major-General Plowden, Commanding the Mandalay Brigade, has proceeded on privilege leave for 3 months. Col. Ogle, East Yorkshire Regt, acts in command of the Brigade.

Col. Younghusband, the Corps of Guides, is appointed to officiate in command of the Derajat Brigade, vice General Adams on leave.

Lieuts. Bennett and Bald, attached to the 3rd Gurkha Rifles are posted permanently to that Regiment as Double Company Officers.

Major Basivi, of the 91st Punjabis, is appointed Officiating Recruiting Staff, Officer Army Head-Quarters vice Capt Jackson, on leave.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieut-Sinclair "B" Ammunition Column, R. H. A. and Lieut. Boyd, "G" Battery, R. H. A.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Thursday, 25th April.

Temporary leave of absence is grented to the undermentioned Officers as follows:—Lieut.-Colonel E. M. Reed, 113th Infantry, from 6th to 15th May, inclusive.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

109th Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant A. P. H. Cadell, Unattached List, attached 1st Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 30th March.

113th Infantry.—Major S. M. Edwardes, D. S. O., 2nd Double Commander Company and pro tem. 2nd-in-Command, to be 2nd-in-Command but to remain seconded. Dated 13th November.

34th (Poona) Horse.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. M Ducat and Major W. F. Newnham to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel A. W. Forbes, or until further orders. Dated 2nd April.

Major A. H. Bolton, 3rd Double Company Commander and pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander and pro tem 2nd-in-Command. Dated 13th November.

Captain C. B. Winter on reversion form Political employ to be 3rd Double Company Commander and pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander. Dated 21st March.

46th Punjabis.—Lieutenant J. G. L. Ranking, Double Company Officer, to be Quartermaster. Dated 22nd November.

Captain J. A. Bald, [61st (Prince of Wales's Own) Pioneers, performed the duties of Instructor at the Central Signalling School, Poona, form 9th March until relieved by Lieutenant H. A. B. Salmond, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, on 7th April

The following posting is ordered:—Captain A. R. B. Coesart, from 64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to 7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

2nd Lieutenant T. R. Rearden, Unattached List, will, on arrival in India, be attached for duty to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's Mail steamer "Arabia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from England, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Armitage, Mr F A W
Apear, Mr T S
Bellingburnt, Mr P
Brandon, Mr A
Cowell, Mr W
Findlay, Mr T B
Gell, Mrs H G
Goodman, Mr Jas Mrs and child
Heckeyns, Capt H C W
Harris, Mr G
Homer Dixon, Miss
Kent, Mr W
Longmore, Mr & Mrs & 2 infts
Munro, Mr Jas
MacLaren. Mr A C and Mrs
Ostler, Mr J
Steele, Mr E A
Thomas, Mr C
Vucy-Ash, Mr M
Willis, Mrs G E
Webb, Mr L A V
Young, Miss S
Young, Miss G
Yacoob, Mr Mahomed

FROM MARSEILLES.

Balfour, Mrs O F child and nurse
Brown, Rev Dill and Mrs
Bodkin, Miss N
Buck, Mrs W T
Cresswell, Mr C S
Faulks, Mr A V
Gaumont, Mr C E
Howell, Mr E B
Jacobson, Mr A R
Kanga, Miss K S
Lister, Mr T H
Lennett, Mr E V
Martin, Mr J T
Schofield, Miss
Spottiswoode, Lt-Col A
Scott, Miss L
Silcock, Mr
Turapurwalla, Mr B S
Taylor, Mr N
Wilson, Mr N H
Young, Dr Morris T

FOR KARACHI.

Brice, Mr J W and Mrs
Stimott, Lt H C

FOR YOKOHAMA Via Bombay.—Elson, Mrs A M

WHAT is declared to be a portrait of Sir Godfrey Kneller, painted by himself, has been found in an old curiosity shop in Wigan. The dealer had had it for over two years, and it was lying without a frame and covered with dust, when it attracted the attention of a local magistrate who was in the shop. He asked the price—which was 5s.—and paying the money he took the treasure home. On the back of the canvas he found an inscription, "An unfinished portrait of Godfrey Kneller, by himself," and also these words: "From Steinway Hall, near Doncaster. The purchaser has since had various offers for the picture from experts, but prefers to keep it for the present.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 23.] [BOMBAY, *April* 24.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	85⅛		⅛
3	do. Rentes	94½	un	chgd
3½	do. Sterling Loan	100½		½
3½	do. Govt. Securities	65½	⅛	
Bar Silver in London		30½	un	chgd
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	30½	un	chgd
Do.	in New York	65¼	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris		25·19		⅛
Do.	do. do. Berlin	20·46½		½
Do.	do. do. New York	4·86⅛	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate		4½%	Since 11 inst	
Do.	Short London Bills	2½%		½
Do.	3 months' sight	2½%		½
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2½%		½
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans		1½%	un	chgd
Do.	7-day Market Loans	2	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England ... £ 100,000 for France.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 1/16d. unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	... ...	...Good business
Futures	... ...	Quiet but steady
East Indian	...	...Quiet
Manchester	... ...	...Steady
Total Sales	... ...	... 13,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export		... 1,000 "
Imports	... ...	... 26,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	... 6·29—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		...10 5/16—9/16

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·81 —01	5·81 —01	5·75 —01	5·72 —01
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·65 —02	5·61 —02	5·57 —02	5·56 —02	5·56 —03

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	18,000 bales
Do. do.	last year...	19,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	6,000
Do. to Continent	...	19,000
Spot Cotton—11·15—05		
Futures—Month of July 9·77 —02		Declined owing to weak cables and to new England Mills curtailment.
Do. do. Dec. 10·07 —04		

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10½ unchanged
Futures—Month of May 10·58—04
Do. do. July 10·56—05
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs, 85o/o ex-ship 53½ Apl.-May Antwerp—Sellers Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 49½ May-June, H A & D Sellers Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44½ April-May.—Dunkirk Sellers Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼—unchanged.

Metals—

Copper Braziers	... ...	£114 10 0
Yellow Metal	... ...	4 9

Bar Iron—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp		£ 6 16 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & F. O. B. Liverpool		£ 13 15 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net.		£ 7 0 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
23 Boxes Silver	Rs. 1,49,854	Shanghai	Malta	Chartered Bank
10 Boxes Sovereigns	7,50,000	Freemantle	Malta	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,51,968	Freemantle	Malta	National Bank
10 Boxes Sovereigns	6,00,000	Hongkong	Malta	Hongkong Bank
1 Bundle Rupees	700	Linga	Goalpara	National Bank
7 Packages Sovereigns	15,875	Jeddah	Moncorri	Sundry Natives
Gold Coins	19,020			
Rupees	2,880			
2 Bundles Sovereigns	15,200	Jeddah	Naderi	Sundry Natives
Gold Coins	2,265			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [24TH APRIL, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
Borrowers for a month at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
The Market has been steady to-day at Is. 4 11/32d for 3m./st. credits with possibly one Bank buying sparingly at Is. 4 5/16d. 3m-/st. There have not been many bills offering pending the results of the Council bill allotment to-day. Several Banks are offering to sell T. T. at Is. 4 1/8 and this rate can be done in some quarters up to the 4th May. All Banks are willing to sell demand Bank bills for two mails at Is. 4 5/32d, but there is not much enquiry. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...	...Is. 4 1/2d
Demand Draft	... ...	Is. 4 5/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	Is. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	Is. 4 1/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		171
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		140
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	155
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	149
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	212

Government Paper:—
The Market opened with sellers at Rs. 98 for cash and the Settlement. There has been a moderate business passing in the Bazaar, but the bulls have apparently been taking their profits with the result that quotations are 1/8 down since morning. Calcutta Market is quieter at Rs. 98 1/8 ready and Re. 98 3/8 for delivery in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	... ...	97-14
1st Settlement	... ...	97-14

Bullion:—
Bar silver in London is unchanged, the quotations being Rs. 30½ ready and Rs. 30 1/8 for two months' delivery. New York is steady at Rs. 65½. Locally there has not been much doing. In the morning ready bars were quoted at Rs. 77 3/8 ex duty but close 1/16 down. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is unchanged:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	77	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	77	5	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	76	14	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The market is rather easier for some descriptions, but there is little doing in contracts outside April settlements, which will be concluded to-morrow. In ready Cotton a moderate business has been done by shippers in high grade and stapled Oomras and high class Bengals. Khandeish has also been taken to a small extent. Mills continue buying quietly, and are in the market for stapled descriptions and Muttias.

New Crop is easier but business is almost at a stand still.

QUOTATIONS:— Delivery.

Fine M. G. Broach	... ...	260/61 April
Fine M. G. Broach	... ...	257 May.
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	...	230/21 "
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	...	203 "
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	...	196/97 "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	... ...	196/97 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... ...	172 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... ...	183 "
Fine M. G. Bengals	... ...	158 "
Good Westerns	... ...	239/20 "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	239/40 "

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	245	Mar 08
Fully Good M. G. Bengals	... "	175/76	Jan 08
Fine M. G. Bengals	... "	167	do.
" " Khangaum Akola	"	205/9	do.
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	189	do.

Liverpool Openers—

Opening tone	... ...	Quiet, but steady.			
Estimated Sales	... ...	... 12,000 bales			
Total Imports	... ...	... 28,000 "			

Future Delivery Prices—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept
5·82	5·82	5·77	5·74	5·67
+ 02				
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·62	5·59	5·58	5·58	
+ 02				

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady and we quote April 17s. to 18s., May 15s. 6d. to 16s. and June 15s. to 16s, with business doing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—
The market continues steady, and business is passing at the following rates:—

Ready	... Rs.	7 5 0
May	... "	7 13 0

RAPESEED—
The market is firmer and prices continue to advance. There is a good enquiry at the undermentioned rates.

Brown Cawnpore	...7 15 0 to Rs.	8 0 0
Yellow Guzerat "	...	9 0 0

Gingellyseed:—
Little doing. Prices more or less nominal.

Bold White	... Rs.	54 8 0
Black Kutni	... "	45 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	... "	54 0 0

CASTORSEED:—

	... Rs.	35 8 0
Tone.—Steady.		
	... "	18 8 0 to Rs. 19 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steadier.

	... Rs.	41 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet but Steady. Little doing.

WHEAT:—

White Delhi.	... ... "	4 11 0

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—

Bombay	... ...	1,250
India	... ...	53

MILLS—

Century	... ...	1,600 X. D.
David	... ...	3534
Kohinoor	... ...	3624
Manockji Petit	... ...	3,045

PRESSES—

Breul's Cawnpore	... ...	210
New Mofussil	... ...	580

MISCELLANEOUS—

Bombay Flour Mill	... ...	905
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordy	...	270
Central India Mining	... ...	548 X. D.
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	76

RAILWAYS—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	... ...	560
Tapti Valley	... ...	430 X. D.

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	... ...	13,185 bales.
Wheat	... ...	10,598 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	16,530 "
Rapeseed	... ...	28,097 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	1,615 "
Poppyseed	... ...	18,137 "
Groundnuts	... ...	377 "
Castorseed	... ...	4,251 "
Rice	... ...	23,282 "
Myrabollams	... ...	1,910 "
Cottonseed	... ...	24,690 "
Mowrassed	... ...	Nil "
Gram	... ...	2,323 "
Joowar	... ...	4314 "
Maize	... ...	Nil "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 18th April, 1907, as compared with the statement of 20th April 1907:—

LIABILITIES.	Apr. 13. Rs.	Apr 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,80,153	43,38,464
Public Deposits at Branches	94,59,851	1,00,71,297
Other Deposits	7,10,82,996	7,14,62,642
Post Bills	16,931	16,931
Sundries	27,65,883	23,72,370
	10,63,04,914	10,76,50,904
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Government Securities	1,42,89,990	1,41,74,352
Other authorised Securities	20,47,133	20,06,936
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,63,77,038	2,05,16,175
Loans do. do. do.	2,11,05,752	2,20,43,594
Bills discounted and purchased	2,11,81,432	2,14,03,518
Dead Stock	2,95,571	2,99,876
Stamps	4,800	4,602
Bullion	9,38,864	8,82,462
Balances with other Banks	4,85,092	3,67,172
Sundries	3,81,296	3,34,075
Cash	2,47,82,863	2,65,65,464
	10,63,04,916	10,76,50,904

THE INDIAN GOLD MINE RETURNS.

The following London quotations have been received through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day.

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 11 3	£0 13 9
Balaghat	£1	£1	£0 15 6	£0 16 6
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 9 9	£0 11 0
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 3 6	£0 3 9
Dec. G. P. Dev	£1	6s. 6d.	£0 0 14	£0 0 44
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£2 3 9	£2 6 3
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 5 0	£1 7 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 3 6	£0 4 0
Glenrock, Ltd	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 0 6	£0 1 3
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£1 2 9	£1 5 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 13 9	£1 16 3
Hyderabad Deo	£3	£3	£3 7 6	£3 13 6
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Kempinkoti New	6s.	5s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 17 6	£6 0 0
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 3
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 1 6	£0 3 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 9 0	£1 11 0
Oregum (Ord.)	10s.	10s.		
Oregum (Pref)	..	..	£0 13 9	£0 15 1½
Reed Block	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
Sangli (New)	10s.	10s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 5
Tippaddoli	£1	10s.	£0 9 6	£0 11 0

Note.—Hosur gold £1 Shares 15s. 4d, paid.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 23rd April 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£ 16,10,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 20th April 1907 By Council Bills	£ 2,104,271
By Gold	£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 21st April 1907 to 31st March 1908	£ 13,995,729

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 24.

Freights.—The market has lapsed again into a quiet condition with a distinct tendency to weaker rates. The weather in the Punjab and the United Provinces remains unsatisfactory and damage must without question have been done to the crops. The business done during the week has been on a very small scale.

Engagements—The Ellerman lines, June, Liverpool, 1250 tons, at 15s.; Chagondas second half June, Hull, 500 tons, at 15s 6d, seed 6d less; June, Hull, 2500 tons at 15s.

Charters.—The steamship Harlech May Hull, at 15s; steamship Historian is reported fixed for June loading to Liverpool or Birkenhead at 15s 6d.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DINSHAW—April 22, at his bungalow, Cumballa Hill, Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw, of Messrs, Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros, of Aden, aged 74 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 58m.; High water, 9-22m., 9-46a.; Low water, 3-23m., 3-20a.

Arrival of H. E. the Governor per s. s. "Dafferin," noon.

Departure of H. E. the Governor for Marbleshwar, 11-15 p. m

NOTE

The Name

THE NEW EGERTON .....

EGERTON .....

WOOLLEN MILLS

COMPANY, LD. ...

The only manufacturers of Pure Wool Goods in the Punjab

NOTE

The Address

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PUNJAB. .....

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Before you order your clothes for the coming season you should send for our Samples no matter whether you are going Home or to the Hills or are compelled to stay down in the heat there is nothing better than Pure Wool as a covering, and no other material passes off excessive perspiration in such a comfortable manner. Send for Samples to the Manager, Dept. 4.

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DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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are essential to health, but good artificial teeth badly set are worse than nothing to them you want to see

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1872, HORNBY ROAD.

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"OTANGO"

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INSECT STINGS.

A proved preventive of all insect bites.

For Residents and Travellers in the East where the mosquito makes life unbearable.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

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52, WALKESHWAR ROAD.

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BLUE BLACK,

COPYING, &c., &c.,

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Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

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ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

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CALCUTTA.

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Invaluable to Military, Forest and P. W. Officers, Shikaris, &c.

To introduce this useful innovation we propose to offer the first consignment at the exceptionally low price of Rs. 27 each. After these are exhausted the price will be Rs 35.

Description:

Nickel Crystal face keyless lever, compensated balance, bold dial, sunk second circle. Carefully adjusted and timed.

The Compass at the back of Watch in set flush with case and is protected by a strong glass 1 inch in diameter. This enables movements of needle to be observed without opening Watch.

GENERAL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

THE TROOPS OF NATIVE STATES.

THE recent contention of His Highness the Aga Khan that no troops but those for Imperial Service should be permitted in the Native States of India, receives strong support from the pen of Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., an officer who served many long years in the political service of this country, and who contributes an article on "Imperial Service by Indian Chiefs," in the new number of the *United Service Magazine*. Colonel Grey, so long ago as 1880, in the *Contemporary Review* made a suggestion as to how to add some thirty-five thousand good troops to our native army at a nominal cost, an achievement, which, as he urged, would gratify the feudatory Chiefs of India, and would remove the danger now existing in the disorderly mobs of armed men maintained in the Native States. Under that proposal each State was to supply a permanent contingent in some British garrison, the contingents to be under their own officers, with British officers attached thereto for their [illegible] and guidance on the footing of those twice lent to the Persian Army, and to be incorporated in the district and division within which they were stationed. Able and far-sighted natives expressed but one opinion as to the advisability of the measure, which, as its author was at pains to point out, was not a new policy, but a revival of that of Akbar and Shah Jehan, and it was rightly urged that its adoption would not strengthen or add to the danger and disorder then existing, but would, on the contrary, act precisely in the same manner as a safety valve. The scheme, was originally submitted for consideration in 1869 by Colonel (then Captain) Grey, who was at that time agent of a great Indian Chief and employed Lord Mayo in the negotiations with Amir Sher Ali Khan at Ambala. And his argument was on all fours with the recent contention of the Aga Khan that all the States benefited should fairly and equally bear the burden entailed on the Government; and that a system should be adopted whereby the Native States should set aside a settled proportion of their revenues for maintaining Imperial Service troops, the present useless armies being converted into one corps of efficient Imperial Service troops. Captain Grey showed some six years later that some forty thousand Imperial and 314,598 feudatory troops were neutralising each other, instead of being available for the defence of India.

Since the organisation of the Imperial Service troops the situation has been improved: but there are still vast hordes of useless men which the Government of India might order to be disbanded. Some portion of these troops, it is true, do police duty, but there is no reason why they should not be replaced by regular and recognised policemen and gendarmes, while for the serious business of the defence of India against foreign invasion, which is as much a duty and a necessity for the Native States as it is for the Indian Government, every State should be called upon to keep up a certain number of Imperial Service troops in proportion to its revenue; and no troops but those from Imperial Service should be permitted. Colonel Grey argues that these views generally coincide with those of enlightened Chiefs with whom he has discussed the subject and of those who have publicly ventilated their opinions, it is safe to disregard the objection sometimes raised, though not by the Chiefs themselves, that some two and a half crores of rupees yearly is contributed to Imperial defence, either in revenue of ceded territory or in subsidies and tributes. As to cessions of territory, as Colonel Grey records, only in the cases of Hyderabad, Gwalior, Indore and Baroda were cessions made even nominally for the maintenance of troops—and then not for the defence of India, but for garrison of the States themselves. Government resumed in 1800, the share of Tippu Sultan's territory, yielding them Rs. 71,80,176 which had been allotted in the previous years to Hyderabad. By the treaty of October 1800, this territory was taken back for the maintenance of a British force to protect the Nizam's person and maintain order in his dominions. The defeat of Scindia in 1803 resulted in the cession of a large part of his acquisitions and it was stipulated that Government should maintain a garrison with the revenues of the tracts ceded if desired by Scindia for his own security. Similarly the overthrow of Holkar in 1818 gave us most of his conquests. Early in the century the Gaekwar of Baroda ceded territories for services rendered as Mir Jafir in Bengal had done fifty years earlier forming the first of the East India Company's dominions. Hyderabad and Gwalior have contributed directly to the defence of India and supported contingents. Why should not others?

Colonel Grey shows that there are eighty-eight Chiefs of such importance as to receive salutes and thirty-three other ruling Chiefs; while titular chiefs are numerous whose extensive possessions and great wealth afford them both special importance and much greater ability for Imperial defence than that of many ruling chiefs even amongst those saluted. But there is probably not one of them who would not gladly be spared the expense of maintaining hordes of useless followers at the expense of a contribution to Imperial defence. They cannot be ignorant of the fact that they maintain certain forces which are not at present valuable, but which might be rendered valuable. The Chiefs, we are assured, desired to have them made efficient, serviceable men and would quite willingly have them taken over by the Imperial Government. Each Chief would bear his own proportionate share in the common defence. He would have the plan, in all its details—for including in one general measure all of the Indian States for rendering their troops efficient, for the distribution and employment of those troops in the scheme of Imperial defence—discussed by and with the Chiefs. Such discussion, we are reminded, was promised in Lord Curzon's reply to the Aga Khan in 1904. That reply, comments Colonel Grey, foreshadowed a conference on the subject, but a conference of 121 ruling chiefs and numerous titular chiefs can hardly attain satisfactory results until the main points of the scheme to be submitted to them are defined, as proposed by the Aga Khan, by a small committee of those among the chiefs, who can "think imperially." And concluding his article Colonel Grey makes some suggestions as to the lines on which the conference might be conducted and the points it might discuss. These set forth are:—(*a*) Universal acceptance of the obligation of Imperial Service by all ruling chiefs, and all the greater nobles other than ruling chiefs; (*b*) that, as proposed by His Highness the Aga Khan, those chiefs and nobles "should set aside a settled proportion of their revenues" for the purposes of Imperial Service—say, 10 per cent., net, on the total revenue, less cost of collection; (*c*) that this provision should be applied to such form of Imperial Service as may be considered by the military authorities to be most useful in each case; (*d*) that the organisation of each State's unit, its equipment, *personnel* etc,, should be such as the military authorities may consider best for efficiency, and that the officers should undergo such training, and tests for appointment and promotion, as those authorities may think necessary; (*e*) that the rules of pay, leave, promotion, and all details of interior economy should be such as the military authorities may approve with reference to the standard of efficiency which they consider to be necessary; (*f*) that certain States' units should be available for service in British garrisons, and that all others should be yearly attached to some garrison for such periods as may be considered by the military authorities to be necessary for instruction; (*g*) that units not actually serving in garrisons should nevertheless be included in some command of the Imperial army, for purposes of military training and inspection in peace and of mobilisation in war, and, should be under the supervision of the General Officer Commanding as regards the above heads (*d*) and (*e*); and that while in British garrisons, whether permanently or temporarily for instruction, States' units should in all military respects be under the orders of the officer commanding the garrison, and subject to Indian military law.

THE OLD BRIGADE. The death of Sir George Armstrong, Bt., has removed another grey-haired veteran of the Mutiny. Had he lived another three weeks he would have had hundreds of reminders in the Press of his connection with the great struggle in India fifty years ago, for it was on the 10th of May, 1857, that the first of the disaffected sepoy regiments mutinied at Meerut. Sir George was an Anglo-Indian by birth, and first gazed upon a sultry world at Lucknow, which twenty-one years later [illegible] himself the centre of one of the most glorious achievements in the military annals of the Empire. While still in his teens he commenced his career with the 59th Bengal Native Infantry, and immediately the Mutiny broke out he joined one of the special corps enlisted to quell it,—Stokes' Pathan Horse—and served throughout the whole of the war, sustaining a severe wound in one of the engagements near Delhi. Like all the survivors of the Mutiny, Sir George had passed the allotted span, and scarcely a month goes by nowadays but some well-known fighter of fifty years ago is borne to his last resting place. One of the last of the Old Brigade to precede Sir George Armstrong through the Valley of the Shadow was Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Ewart. He was not, of course, the gallant youngster who came out of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman and Sebastopol and a few other engagements, to get repeatedly slashed at Lucknow and to lose an arm by a cannon-shot at Cawnpore. That was General Sir John Ewart, who was recommended for the V.C., but failed to get it. But Sir Joseph also had a meritorious record in the Mutiny, though perhaps not so full of heroics as was that of Sir John. Another old comrade of Sir George Armstrong's who has lately gone to rest was Colonel Sir Francis Jenkins who died last June. Sir Francis, long after the Mutiny was over, was one of the two officers who were in charge of the escort which accompanied Sir Louis Cavaguari's ill-fated expedition from Peshawar to the Khyber Pass. Later on Sir Francis had the gratification of doing something to avenge the foul murder of Sir Louis and his party by giving the Afghans a terrible time of it in Lord Roberts's campaign of 1878-80. A very gallant officer was this Welsh parson's son. Another chivalrous soldier of the Mutiny to pass away within the past few months was General Sir William Stirling, who had also done good service in the Crimea. Sir William Stirling merited his name in every way. He was born in County Stirling, and his mother and his two wives were each "Miss Stirling" before they became "Mrs. Stirling."

But though half a century has passed away, and the Nicholsons, Barnards, Lawrences, Brownes, Chamberlains, and Campbells who played the leading parts in that titanic struggle are long since numbered with the dust, there remains amongst us a goodly crowd of veterans who can still hear, little though they may say, of the gallant deeds they did in the brave days of old. What Lord Roberts did everybody knows—though not through the medium of "Forty-one Years in India." It is not so well remembered what Lord Wolseley did, although he was the first man through the breach at Lucknow, and was "in at the death" in the very last engagement in the Mutiny, just two years after the original outbreak at Meerut. Sir Alexander Burnes is dead, but Sir Owen Tudor Burne lives to narrate—though only in the bosom of his family—the story of how he scrambled through fifteen actions almost without a scratch. Then there is General Sir Robert Biddulph, General Sir Henry Brackenbury, General Hardy, the two Goughs,—Sir Charles, V. C., and Sir Hugh, V. C.,—General Sir William Hamilton; General Sir James Hills-Johnes, V. C., G. C. B.—the identical "Jimmy Hills" of Lord Roberts's youthful days at Addiscombe, where the late Sir George Armstrong retired as Orderly Officer when he got his "lost limb pension;"—General Sir Anthony Home, V. C., K. C. B., and General Sir John McQueen, of heroic fame in Lucknow, though the V. C. for which he was recommended has not arrived up till now. Then there is Sir Harry Prendergast, V.C., G.C.B., whose gallantry so delighted Lord Roberts that the hero of Kandahar later on entrusted him with an expedition to Burma all to himself. And General Guy Annesley Prendergast is also still very much alive. As for Sir Dighton Probyn, who performed deeds of valour which will live for ever, he adorns his letters from Buckingham Palace and the Norman Tower at Windsor, and may be seen in fatherly attendance on the Queen wherever she happens to be. Next to Her Majesty's personal beauty the splendid flowing white beard of the "old gentleman with the Victoria Cross" is at once the most attractive thing in any royal show in England.

Sir Robert Sale, of Jellalabad, has of course been dead many years, but his son-in-law, General Sir Rowley Sale-Hill, who figured occasionally all through the Mutiny, has for many years kept green his memory on the North-West Frontier. And of the Naval Brigade who rendered such fine service at Lucknow, it is pleasant to think that its most gallant member still lives in the person of Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, the plucky young lieutenant who, when Sir Colin Campbell's men had been for hours engaged in the storming of the Shah Najaf and were getting demoralised, and only kept from absolute funk by the stirring example of the late Sir Henry Norman, volunteered to climb a tree and survey the interior of the grounds around the King of Oudh's tomb. Both the Alisons had just been put out of action by severe wounds, the fire was galling, and the path was choked with wounded officers and dead and struggling horses. But young Nowell Salmon climbed the tree overhanging the wall, got the information his Commander wanted, with a bullet and a severe wound, and later on, the V.C. Amongst other wearers of the cross "For Valour" who played stirring parts in the Mutiny are Field-Marshal Sir George White and General Sir John Watson, while of the crowd of gallant Younghusbands, and Walkers who took their share of the fighting, General John Younghusband and General Duff Walker are still to the fore. So even now the Old Brigade of the Indian Mutiny can muster a noble company of veterans from the brave of fifty years ago. They are living examples of British pluck and endurance to the generation of to-day. And they are not quite "all that is left of them."

LABOUR ON ASSAM PLANTATIONS. THE Committee appointed to inquire into the conditions of Labour on the tea plantations of Assam has sent in its report and has offered a series of suggestions. The causes which have rendered it difficult to secure a sufficient supply of labour are found to be the resentment among all classes in the recruiting districts against the abuses of the "free" emigration system which existed under Act I of 1882; the penal contract, the great advance in industrial development in or near the recruiting districts and the lowness of the statutory wage in Assam are compared with what is now offered elsewhere. The Committee is persuaded that improved prospects as regards pay or the grant of land to immigrants must be offered if the industry is to compete in many of the districts from which it has hitherto drawn its labour. But of even more importance they consider is the grant of greater freedom to the labourer and the study of what he himself would like. His life in Assam should be made as much as possible like the life he has been accustomed to in his own country. The condition then of the cooly in Assam has not been all that could be desired heretofore; but there are apparently better times in store for him.

CARPET-MAKING IN BENGAL. MR. N. G. MUKERJI, in a monograph on carpet-weaving in Bengal, takes the comparative prosperity within late years of the carpet-weaving industry as a sign of the prosperity of the province and a refutation of the theory of some who think that the province is getting annually poorer. But he thinks it must be admitted that high-class carpets are scarcely never made now-a-days for the native gentry, and this is attributed to the impoverished condition of the higher classes among natives. But, adds Mr. Mukerji, it is partly at least due to apathy also. He denies that the manufacture of carpets in jails is doing any serious harm to the general industry and he considers it very doubtful if it would have lived at all in its higher branches but for the encouragement given to it in jails. They keep up a demand and a taste for Indian carpets, but do little else. High class carpet-weaving had to be given up for want of support.

THE Anchor Line s. s. *Castalia* arrived at Marseilles on the 23rd instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. *Cap* left Singapore for Penang and Bombay yesterday.

MR. HERBERT LESLEY, Home Secretary, has shaken off his attack of influenza, and is attending office.

THE third chapter of our new Serial Story, "Neither Store-house nor Barn" by Allen Raine will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

A COOLY fell out of a *sampan* into the Rangoon river and was locked up for being drunk. While in cell it is said that he drank a bucket of water and was found dead next morning. *Post-mortem* revealed death due to plague. There was no sign of alcohol.

THE Countess of Shaftesbury is forwarding, on behalf of "Our Dumb Friends' League," a handsome medal to Teresa Kavanagh, the twelve-year-old daughter of a signalman, for bravely rescuing her dog from being run over on the railway at Sallins Junction, co Kildare, at the risk of her own life.

A MAN named Ventura, who in 1865 was condemned to death, has been liberated by order of King Victor Emmanuel III. He was about to be executed when a piece of the machinery broke. The spectators were so affected that they obtained the commutation of his sentence.

CARMEN SYLVA, the talented and philanthropic Queen of Roumania, has, says a Vienna correspondent, adopted an effective method to raise funds for her home for the blind at Bukharest. Every subscriber to the home receives a picture post-card bearing her portrait and signed by herself. To those sending large sums she sends an autograph letter of thanks.

MR. HERBERT WRIGHT, late Controller of the Experiment Stations, Ceylon Botanic Department, has retired from Government Service, according to a special telegram to the *Times of Ceylon*, and will not take up his appointment in India. He is taking up private work, and is retained as Economic Botanist and Consulting Chemist to certain London and Liverpool firms interested in the Tropics.

A NATIONAL Prize of £5 has just been awarded by the Trinity College of Music to Miss Marjory Beall, a pupil of Miss E. Schmuck, Wellesley, Naini Tal, for having taken Honours in the same Session in both the Senior Practical and Theoretical Examinations. This candidate obtained 85 marks for the Practical and 94 marks for the Theoretical, and thus stood second among all candidates in England and the Colonies.

MR. P. BOSWORTH SMITH, Consulting Engineer of the Deccan Gold Field Co., is proceeding Home on leave, and the following arrangements have been made in consequence:—Captain Holman will take charge of all mining operations north of the Kistna River; Mr. Woolston will do some prospecting work on the Shorapur Field, and Mr. A. Swinney will take charge of operations south of the Kistna

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

SIGNS AND PORTENTS. I do not find myself in agreement with the native papers who have resented the warning of the *Times* that the government should consider very seriously whether the indulgence which has hitherto been extended to every form of political agitation, however subversive, should be allowed any longer. I must admit the existence of much unrest and agitation of a questionable character in parts of India, which has increased in virulence since the partition of Bengal. A section of the native press of Bengal is responsible for the ferment in East Bengal and the bitter feeling which has also been aroused in some other parts of India. Although the infection exhibits itself in isolated instances at present, if left to itself it will have a tendency to spread. I have been noting for some time past the inflammable effusions of some of the worst offenders, and have been wondering at the absence of any measures on the part of the Government to check the evil. They claim to voice the ideas and longings of what is styled the New or the Nationalist Party, having for its motto: "India for the Indians." A study of these papers enables me to place, in a connected form, before the public on this side of India, the salient facts about the situation which has been created by mischievous agitators in the press and on the platform. The New Party has sensibly grown, within the last year or two, in audacity and unfettered license of speech. It is as aggressive as it is obstreperous; as violent in an expression of its own ebullitions, as it is intolerant of sober counsels and rational action. Claiming for itself a monopoly of patriotism and all its virtues, it indulges in a passionate denunciation of rational publicists, against whom it hurls such epithets as time-servers, cowards, and, most significant of all, loyalists. The journals which have been started in Bengal to spread its doctrines are vying with one another in scurrility and fanaticism. Its energetic endeavours to extend its propaganda beyond the confines of Bengal have met hitherto with little success, save to a certain extent in Poona, the headquarters of Mr. Tilak, and in Lahore where Lala Lajpat Rai is the idol of the market-place.

THE NEW PARTY. What is the the creed of the New Party? It demands complete autonomy and self-government on the lines of the self-governing British colonies. Those of its advocates who exhibit a glimmering of sense in their desire to insert a qualifying clause to the effect that the self government should be under British suzerainty are condemned as traitors and temporizers. Who will say that Baboo Bannerjee is not a fire-brand? Yet for a sensible reservation of this sort, he is placed under the ban of the New Party. The Nationalists insist that the opposition and antipathy directed against the foreigner should be thorough, and whole-hearted, and unrelieved by reason. They regard with contempt and horror those who, being in full sympathy with all their aspirations, plead for constitutional agitation. "Throw constitution to the winds!" they passionately exclaim. They will have nothing to do with Government or Constitution. They have no faith in what they stigmatize as "the mendicant policy," while their faith is boundless in the ultimate power of the people to bring about the overthrow of the British rule, and to wrest from, it by main force, the right of self-government. The rulers are oppressive and unrelenting; the bureaucracy is blind and selfish. But the day of judgment will come, when they will all be swept away by an awful cataclysm. The country must work out its own salvation, and it can only be gained by the means which have commended themselves to the New Party!

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN. Their plan of campaign embraces a gigantic scheme of passive resistance. The people must accept no honours from Government and take no service under them; nor should any menial or domestic service be rendered to the foreigner. They must refuse all titles and honorary offices. They must refuse nominations on Municipal Boards and Legislative Councils. When the whole body of the people, or a vast majority will thus stand aloof, shrinking from all contact with the foreigner and everything pertaining to him, the Government will have no choice but to yield, and the omnipotent Indian will then be in a position to dictate terms to his masters. As subsidiary measures, tending towards the same goal, the Nationalists urge an uncompromising boycott of foreign goods, and a reckless advocacy of what Lord Minto has been constrained to describe as spurious, dishonest, Swadeshism. The plan which finds favour with them is supremely silly and quixotic, and is impossible of execution. It presupposes that the 300 million people of India, composed of a thousand creeds, and races, and nationalities, and separated one from the other by a far wider gulf than the Englishman is from the Russian, or the German from the French, should enter into one vast combination, all inspired by the same faith, the same ideals, and the same enthusiasm; and all agreed as to the same means of compassing their end. For such a combination the visionaries must wait, and wait for ever. Meanwhile, their self-denying ordinance, refusing acceptance of service and honours, would be insane and suicidal, were it not so vain and chimerical.

REVOLUTION! They loftily assert that they do not shrink from a revolution, in the last resort. They are good enough to wish for a bloodless revolution. But they give fair warning that they will employ physical force, if necessary. I can give many extracts from organs like the one quoted below. But that one will suffice, though it is by no means one of the worst specimens.

"If the despotism is to be openly fought, and there be a trial of physical strength between the people and the Government, the revolutionary army and its leaders will be the arbiter of the people's destiny, and possibly the first step towards autonomy or national self-government will have to be taken through a national despotism, with a Hindoo or a Mahomedan, as the case may be, as the first real Empire of India. This is what happened actually in France, and may—though we think not very likely—happen in India also. But this may happen only if there is at any time an actual and open armed struggle between the people and the Government, before the present constitution of the Government of India is mended or ended." And the proud patriot turns round and exclaims: "Who told the Indian Nation that we do not contemplate the use of force? We are not so simple minded as to believe that we shall get national autonomy or Swaraj as a kindly gift from England."

These scribes love to burlesque Danton and Robespierre and other blood-thirsty heroes of the Mountain. They have no clear idea how the revolution they have been so glibly descanting on can be effected. When asked about a definite scheme or programme, they fly into a passion at the man who ventures to make the sensible inquiry. They are as superior to a well defined programme as they are to sanity and reason. They practically assert that their business is but to carry on a blind agitation, to stir up angry passions, and things will ultimately adjust themselves to their wishes, and will bring on the inevitable revolution. Scurrility and sedition are flaunted in the face of Government from day to day, yet the Government makes no sign, and is apparently unmoved. Perhaps, it is giving the long rope to sedition-mongers. A Bengalee indulging in fustian and bravado, like Falstaff, is a ludicrous sight. But the ideas of confirmed hostility to Government, if allowed a free vent for any length of time, may prove dangerous to the State. Allowing that they convey no danger before the might of the British power, they will have, at all events, a mischievous effect in unsettling the minds of the people, in inculcating in them a hatred and contempt of the British rule, and in engendering in the two communities, European and Indian, racial ill-will which must, in its operation, be prejudical to the commonwealth.

REPRESSION AND REMEDY. I am not proposing a ruthless policy of repression, nor a curtailment of liberty of speech. I should rather wish the Indian Government to err on the side of generosity and of good-humoured contempt in its treatment of the scurrilities of the Yellow Press. They are condemned by the better class of native papers. But while I should wish for the punishment of exceptional offenders, I wish still more that a statesmanlike policy be pursued towards India, a policy generous and enlightened, and, above all, sympathetic. It lies in a frank recognition by the rulers, of the changed and changing conditions evolved by the very system of education which the Government have introduced in India, and which I, for one, take as the best gift of the rulers to the subject race. If the educated classes have grown out of swaddling clothes and demand a larger share in the administration, it is the province of the British statesman to see how far their aspirations can be safely met and justly satisfied. The wild excesses of demagogues will never be allowed to shape the policy of Government. But it is the duty of the rulers to inquire into the causes of the present discontents ascertain how it is that they have assumed an aggravated form within the last three or four years, determine the extent to which the unrest is genuine and well-founded, and provide remedies to allay it. Besides the pursuit of a liberal and sympathetic policy from headquarters, the bureaucracy, in all its grades, should be instructed to guard against such local incidents as might unnecessarily provoke ill-feeling. The Anglo-Indian press can give invaluable help towards promoting a better understanding by maintaining an attitude of dignified restraint. There are occasional lapses on the part of some of these journals which are pounced upon by a portion of the native press in full vindication of their own vituperative insolence. I have considered it my duty to dwell at some length on the present situation, because it is gradually becoming serious, because it is not very clearly understood in its entirety by the general public, and because, while popular excesses need to be corrected with a firm hand, the rulers have a duty of their own to perform towards remedying the evil.

PROSECUTION OF "THE PUNJABEE." I regard the prosecution of the *Punjabee* as an unfortunate affair altogether. The report published by the accused was false, and they might have been prompted by a malicious motive in printing it. But it was harmless by the side of much worse sedition preached every day. While offences far more grave are left alone, I can find no overwhelming reasons for raising the strong arm of the law against the *Punjabee*. If men were indicted for every silly thing that is written, on the ground that it is calculated to cause mischief, there will be no end of State trials, and the authorities, all over India, will have their hands full. I should strike the worst offenders, and strike hard if necessary. But I should not, unless compelled by reasons of State, give the small fry an opportunity of being extolled as martyrs. In Lahore the mob has grown frantic and furious over the sentence. Having been brought to justice, the offenders were awarded excessive punishment by the lower court, before which the case was first tried. As I had confidently anticipated, the sentence has been considerably reduced by the High Court, and it is clear from the remarks which fell from the bench that it would have been lighter still, if the accused had shown regret. But they made it known to the world, through their organ, that they were unrepentant, and that they were really the wronged and injured parties. This I consider to be the worst feature of their offence, for which the punishment inflicted on them is not much beyond their deserts.

DION.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES AND NEWS.

Recent Improvements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 22.

THE climate in this pleasant hill-station continues to be of the best; cool, but without that penetrating chilliness experienced at the summer resorts farther North. I, for one, prefer my iced breezes in homœopathic doses and am content with the lower altitude and higher temperature of our local "Simla." The weather for this time of year is certainly unusual; in the evening one's thickest "homespun"—scented by the way more of naphtholine than of heather—does not come amiss, and at night a couple of blankets are none too many. The air is damp; so we judge from our cheroots and fringes; but, cloudy as it is, all oppressive sultriness is absent and the morning walk, ride or round on the links can be prolonged without discomfort till the sun is high. Shady rides through the leafy jungle, the song of birds in plenty, the note of the "whistling schoolboy" and the jungle cock, the hum of bees and the flight of gay butterflies bring to the weary toiler from the plains a pleasant feeling of activity and rest combined, a sense of ability to do much and of desire to do little.

The season promises to be a merry if a short one; a short one it must be, for people are only now arriving and in less than eight weeks only the belated ones will remain. At present there is a lull, the lull before the whirl of gaiety. Gay as they always are and ever new those dinners, "hops" and tea-fights, the serious business of our days of leisure.

A flower and vegetable show is to be held again this year in the Rosy gardens. The 26th is the day appointed and there appears to be every prospect of a good floral display. The recent rain, by stimulating plant growth, has conveniently delayed the blooms and now a few days of sun are alone wanted to make the exhibition on Friday a really representative one. For the near future "badminton mornings" are being arranged and picnics are talked of, as also are shooting competitions, musical and bridge parties, "play acting" and the like.

Now to mention a few things which strike one on first arrival. One is at once impressed, while motoring up, with the great improvement the ghat roads have undergone. They have been widened very considerably at the numerous sharp bends and corners, huge masses of rock having been blasted away. The increased width of road-way which results is in itself a boon, but more important still is the added field of vision ahead. For the dangers of the road are much greater than formerly. So far, it appears, good luck has aided good management in the avoidance of that grave accident which seems bound to happen when, on ghat roads such as ours, a miscellaneous traffic of bullock carts, tongas and motor cars is steered by native hands. It is said that the rules of the road has been altered, motor cars being required to pass other vehicles on the out side—a rule not, at first sight, without virtue though a single journey from below convinces one that the innovation is full of danger. In the absence of a speed-limit cars approach one another unseen—for the road still has its awkward corners—at a combined speed of from fifteen to thirty miles an hour or more. One day two meeting cars, forced at the same moment to the outside of the road, will collide with crushing force. Then will there be a mess; wood and iron will not alone be broken and more than petrol will be spilled.

So much for the high-road. On another road, that round the Yenna Lake, a nasty corner has been cut away, much to the betterment of this favourite drive. The increased space in the Club verandah is another useful alteration. There appears to be quite half as much room again as formerly, though the actual increase is said not to exceed two feet. How little then has turned discomfort into ease!

Driving one day not long after my arrival to the pleasant little bungalow at Elphinstone Point where a cheery picnic party assembled to find all provided of the best and nothing forgotten, but—unhappy fortune, our kind hostess,—driving along that pretty road I was disgusted to observe near the old Mahableshwar village a number of red-stone buildings of the hideous native "Dharamsala" type in the course of construction. Aggressively ugly they were, ruining the beauty of the landscape. They stand, I am told, on "inam" land over which the authorities can exercise no control. Of a truth we are a strange people. And now to end this letter. In my next I hope to give you the history of the intrepid sportsman and the Cate's Pain Cattle-lifter.

MR. MCABURN STANILAND town clerk of Boston (Lincs), out riding on horse back, had to go over the railway line at Rawson's Bridge crossing. The large gate was closed, but not troubling to dismount he rode through the side gate, and then observed a train at a distance of a hundred yards. His horse took fright, and Mr. Staniland could not get the animal either to cross the line or back through the gate. He jumped off when the train was forty yards off, and did his utmost to get his steed off the metals, but all his efforts were without avail, and the horse was struck by the engine and cut in two. Mr. Staniland escaped without injury.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Naval and Military Defence.

General Botha's Proposal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Colonial Conference adopted a resolution regarding Military Defence, approving the formation of a General Staff for the whole Empire.

Naval Defence was then discussed.

Lord Tweedmouth spoke in general terms on the subject.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

It is understood that General Botha proposed at the Conference the establishment of a General South African Defence Force with a view to maintaining in the various States a force sufficiently strong to deal with any internal trouble.

Lord Tweedmouth yesterday in the Colonial Conference especially insisted on the necessity of unity of Control in the Fleet. The one aim, he said, of the Admiralty was to maintain the Navel forces on such a scale as to ensure the command of the sea in any reasonably probable contingency. After a general discussion, the Conference decided to adjourn the question. Meanwhile the Colonial Premiers are conferring with the Admiralty separately.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Appointment of Natives.

DISTURBANCES IN THE PUNJAB.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Mr. Morley, in reply to questions in the House of Commons, said that prior to the appointment of Mr. James Hunter as Mathematical Expert to the Survey of India the post was offered to an Indian who had taken a high degree at Cambridge but that it had been declined.

Mr. Morley said in reply to further enquiry that the local authorities had power to deal with disturbances like those at Lahore. The duties of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab have just been taken over by Sir Denzil Ibbetson, one of the most experienced and trusted officers in the Indian Service.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

Torturing Condemned Prisoners.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

A sensation was caused in the Duma yesterday by the reading of a report of the Commission of which the truth has been admitted by Government Officials showing that political prisoners at Riga were subjected to most horrible tortures prior to their execution in order to extort confessions. They had their toe-nails extracted and were beaten with indiarubber flails and had their bones broken. The Government has announced that an enquiry has been ordered and that the prosecution of the guilty officials has also been commenced.

There has been a notable recrudescence in the way of outrages to property and robberies and assassination of minor officials in various parts of Russia during the last few days.

THE TURKISH CUSTOMS.

Firmness of the British Ambassador.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

When the Ambassadors assembled on the 22nd April to sign the final agreement with regard to the new Law in the Turkish customs Sir Nicholas O'Conor said that he regretted that he was unable to sign the agreement as certain of the Customs regulations were being flagrantly violated. Sir Nicholas O'Conor's firmness is generally approved.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

To be Settled by the Algeciras Convention.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to a question concerning the controversies which have arisen through German firms obtaining contracts in Morocco, said the matter would doubtless be settled on the spot in accordance with the Algeciras Convention, which every Government desired to uphold.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

New Ministers Appointed.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The *Times*, Peking correspondent states that Li-Chin-Fang, the adopted son of Li-Hung-Chang, has been appointed Minister in London. He is wealthy, and speaks excellent English.

THE EMPIRE AND EDUCATION.

A Praiseworthy Movement.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

An influential meeting was held at the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding, to inaugurate a fund for promoting a better knowledge of the Empire in schools throughout the Empire.

Mr. Deakin, Lord Strathcona, and Lord Milner spoke emphatically supporting the proposal.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

Kept Going by Imported Coal.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is just keeping the passenger traffic moving with inported American coal.

THE MOROCCAN BANK.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Bank of Morocco has started operations at Tangier.

TERRITORIAL FORCES BILL.

Second Reading.

THE COLONIES AND DEFENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON APRIL 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Haldane's Territorial Army Bill passed its Second Reading by 313 votes to 31. The minority consisted of Labour members.

Mr. Haldane in moving the second reading mentioned that the Colonial Premiers were unanimous in thinking his proposed Territorial Force, the best pattern which they could keep in view in organizing their home forces. There would then be a chain of territorial forces round the Empire which might afford a real sense of security.

The Government, said Mr. Haldane, regarded the Bill as a bulwark against conscription.

Mr. Haldane's address before the Colonial Conference on the subject of Imperial Defence has been published. Mr. Haldane says that the Army General Staff should be a School of Military thought for the Empire. He advocates the exchange of Imperial and Colonial Officers. He advises the Colonies to order their arms and ammunition through the War Office, thus securing uniformity and to send their experts to the War Office to confer with the General Staff.

General Botha urged the immediate federation of South Africa for purposes of defence, if it were impossible, at present, to bring about its political federation.

THE WRECK OF THE "BERLIN."

Blame Laid on the Captain.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Judgment of the Board of Trade inquiry into the wreck of the *Berlin* considers that it was due to an error of judgment on the part of the Captain, who failed to make sufficient allowance for the wind and sea.

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

Interest in the National Bank.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The *Standard* states that a preliminary agreement has been arranged between the Orient Bank of Berlin and the National Bank of Persia through the German Minister at Teheran.

END OF THE CONNAUGHT TOUR.

Arrival in London.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived in London.

FIRE AT TOULON ARSENAL.

Incendiarism Suspected.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Incendiarism is suspected in the Toulon Fire.

LATER.

The fire at Toulon broke out in five different places simultaneously. This fact revives the rumours as to foul play which were current in connection with the disaster to the *Jena*.

EGYPT.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Sir Eldon Gorst has arrived at Cairo.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The death announced of Mr. Epps, of cocoa fame.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Result and Latest Betting.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The result of the City and Suburban is as follows:—

Velocity	1
Larino	2
Succur	3

Won by three lengths. Second and third separated by one and a half lengths. There were thirteen starters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 23.

6 to 1 Velocity.

3 1/2 to 1 Larino and Succour.

14 to 1 Swift, Eacla, Dalkeith, Slave Trader, Golden Kuroki, Dinneford, Cyanean, Magic and Kolo.

THE DERBY.

The same betting as above proceeds for the Derby also.

DEMOLITION OF THE DURGA IMAGE.

Dacca Commissioner Investigating.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

The Native people here are frantic about the demolition of Durga's image at Jamalpur, Mymensing, and the *Bengalee* suggests a mass meeting to consider the situation. The Commissioner of the Dacca Division is now at Jamalpur with a body of Gurkhas, and a searching enquiry will be made.

HYPNOTIST RUNS AMOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

A hypnolist and magician who had assumed the name of Nash, but is really a Bengalee, called Sotish Chunder Nath, went mad last night and ran amok in Bhowanipur suburb injuring several in frantic resistance to a detachment of police sent to capture him. He is now in custody.

The annual Viceregal levee at Simla will most probably take place about the 16th May and the State Ball about the 30th.

THE LAHORE MAL RIOTS.

Mahomedan and Hindu Protest Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 24.

A public meeting of the Lahore Mahommadans took place in the Mahommadan Hall outside Mochi Gate on Tuesday to protest strongly against the present political unrest and to let India know that Muhammadans had nothing to do with the rowdiness which occurred on the Lahore Mall on the 6th instant when a number of Europeans were assaulted by the mob. The Hall was crowded—Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan Karilbash took the Chair and speeches were delivered by Mian Muhammad Shafe, Barrister-at-Law; Munshi Mahbub Alam, Editor of the Lahore "Paisa Akhbar" and Chowdhari Nabi Bakhsh, Pleader. All the speakers urged Moslems not to take part in any such agitations and to be loyal to the British Raj; that disloyalty was strictly contrary to the teachings of "quran" and their religion taught loyalty to the Rulers.

At a meeting held in Lahore this morning attended by Hindu, Muhammadan and Sikh gentlemen, the following resolutions were passed, that this meeting of the Indian Municipal Commissioners of Lahore, the Municipality as representative of the people of Lahore condemns the improper conduct of certain youths towards European residents after Judgment in the "Punjabee" case was pronounced.

That a meeting of the principals Professors and Headmasters of several Colleges, Schools and other educational institutions be called for the 2nd. of May at 5 p. m, with a veew to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such like disturbances in future.

SOME RACING HINTS.

By One Who Knows.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 24.

Nat Gould, the popular sporting novelist, writes to me from London—"I know there are many good sportsmen in Rangoon and India generally. They may be interested to hear that Slieve Gallion is about one of the most unproved horses we have, and is doing a special preparation for the Guineas, which he should win, and probably follow it up by taking the Derby.

Another colt that ought to be heard of this season is Precentor.

Pack Brewer, the Australian, has some good youngsters at Balaton Lodge, New-Market, and seems to be in for a good season.

The crack Australian Poscidon, winner of the A. J. C. and Victorian Derbies and Caulfield and Melbourne Cups have been placed in my hands for sale, and I hope to get a stiff price for him. He ought to do well if he comes here.

Eremon's win on the National was popular, but very few people coupled him with O. B. in the Lincoln Handicap.

Some people fancy Slieve Gallion is not a stayer I am not of that opinion, and if your readers want a bet on when Derby Day draws near, and he is fit and well, they cannot do better than select him for a modest amount.

TRAINED TEACHERS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Appointment of Mr. A. J. Ross, M. A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 24.

Arrangements for providing European schools in India with trained male teachers are now complete.

The scheme for a training class for male teachers in European schools has gone through various phases. In 1902, it was recommended that a class should be opened at Allahabad. From the point of view of the Punjab objections were raised on the ground of climate and want of facilities for practice of teaching. These objections seemed to have carried weight for the Punjab suggestion that the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar should be tried has been adopted by the Government of India and the various Local Governments have been informed accordingly. The Principal has made all necessary arrangements at Sanawar for the accommodation of students, but nothing more could be done until the arrival of a Headmaster from England. It is now learnt that a selection has been made by the Secretary of State and that Mr. A. J. Ross, M. A., B. Sc., Edinburgh, has been appointed. He distinguished himself at the United Free Training College and took M. A. Degree with double honours. He has been a Lecturer in Modern Languages at the Endinburgh University in addition to working as Master in various schools.

THE SIND POLICE.

Bad Pay and Equipment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 24.

The *Sind Gazette* in a leader on the Sind Police attacks the cheese-paring and dilatory policy of Government and exonerating local authorities who are making the best of a difficult situation. Crime is on the increase throughout the provinces. In the Larkana District several dacoities have occurred during the past few months: not a single policeman has been added to the force, and although frequent representations have been made on the subject the pay of European Constables (now classed as Sergeants) have been reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 80 according to the reorganisation scheme, though these officers drew the former pay for the past twenty years when living was much cheaper as compared with the present times. Native Constables are also poorly paid. There are a number of vacancies and recruitment difficult, and in consequence this important branch of the public service is threatened with a complete breakdown. The matter is becoming daily more urgent and admits of no further delay.

LARGE EXPORTS OF INDIAN CATTLE.

Consignment for Brazil.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 24.

Madras is doing quite an export trade in cattle Recently Mr. Vanderveen took a large consignmen of bullocks of the famous Amrut Mahel breed Another Mysore cattle, the Yava, is now announced as the result of the Ongole Cattle Show. Large purchases of noted local breed cattle have been made by two Agents from Brazil, one private and one Government. Two more gentlemen are expected from Brazil next month on the same errand.

FIRE IN AMINABAD.

Dwelling House and Show Rooms Gutted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 24.

A fire occurred in a merchant's shop in Aminabad here yesterday and a dwelling house and showrooms were completely gutted. The damage is estimated at Rs 1,000 in the latter premises. High wind blowing at the time carried the sparks to some bamboo stacks in the compound and required serious efforts to get the fire under control.

LORD KITCHENER'S extension of office as Commander-in-Chief may be accepted as proof that the Home Government have agreed to the main future of an extensive scheme of the Indian Army reform which His Excellency is known to have put forward. It may be hoped therefore that the arrangement which have so long been desired for bringing the three Commands into relation with the scheme already introduced, distributing the forces of India into nine self contained Divisions will not be much longer delay.

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Opposition to Discharge of Insolvents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 24.

Evidence in the Arbuthnot Case in the Madras High Court closed yesterday. Mr. Chunier, on behalf of the Creditors, then addressed the Court. He said that he opposed the application for discharge of both the insolvents. He would first deal with Sir George's application and with the Petition under Section 50 which related to offences under the Act, of fraudulently concealing his effects; or destroying or falsifying books; or giving undue preference; or contracting debts by breach of trust, etc.

His Lordship remarked:—I understood that if Counsel was going to move for a criminal charge being framed against the insolvent, certain definite procedure was to be adopted.

Mr. Chamier said that Counsel was entitled to ask the Court to frame a charge in opposing the personal discharge, if the evidence did establish a case against the first insolvent and made out a *prima facie* case against him of his having falsified accounts fraudulently and with intent to conceal the true state of affairs or defeat the object of the Act. Counsel submitted that there were various heads of evidence which supported the contention. Some offences have been made out; the contracting of debts without having any reasonable or probable expectation of paying the same, and also the fact that the amount of the debts were so greatly in excess of the assets, were circumstances which amounted to gross misconduct on the part of the insolvent. The total liabilities amounted to 277 lakhs, while the assets are set down as 55 lakhs—that left the enormous deficiency 222 lakhs which Counsel submitted must show gross misconduct in contracting all these debts.

Counsel had not concluded his argument when the Court adjourned.

LATER.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Chamier's address, yesterday, with reference to Sir George's insolvency:—

The best test in regard to the conduct of the insolvent, as to whether it had been proper in the course of trade, was the test which was codified under the English Bankruptcy Act. The tests therein set out were all to be found applicable in this case. It was stated there that an insolvent was not to be discharged until he had been for two years in Jail; until he should have paid 10 shillings in the pound. Insolvent was not in a position to pay 8 annas in the rupee. He made false accounts which would come under the meaning of the Section and he had continued trade after knowing himself to be an insolvent. In 1887 Mr. Mackenzie had to be paid out. He had to be paid two lakhs and twenty-five thousand rupees. Apparently the insolvent had that year only Rs. 2,15,000 standing to the credit of the partners. The capital of the firm was consequently unable to pay their own partner in January 1887. In that state of affairs they divided Rs. 190,000 which in part consisted of anticipated profits to be earned and which threw the Profit and Loss account into debit for all time. Not only had they not enough in 1887 to pay out Mr. Mackenzie, but they must have had two or three lakhs bad balances then—bad to their knowledge that time. In that state of affairs the London house was started which immediately began to contract debts and losses. At end of the year 1892, No. 2 account stood at a debit of 16 lakhs. In 1893, Mr. Macfadyen and Sir George speculated and lost 18 lakhs of capital—in other words 18 or 20 lakhs of depositors' money were lost over an American speculation. At the end of 1893 there must have been 33 or 34 lakhs "less than nothing" in the words of Justice Wilson of Calcutta. In 1898 they were desperate and divided up their reserve, and in 1897 they practically began to pledge all the property they had. They formed private companies and mortgaged them to borrow 8 lakhs of rupees on promisory notes which had never been paid off to this day, except to the extent of one lakh. In 1892 they were trading after knowing they were insolvent. In 1897 the private ledger was closed because there was no more profit to enter into the ledgers capital. In 1903, when Sir George was in England, he wrote to Mr. Young expressing serious concern about the financial condition of the firm. Something had apparently to be done when, in 1904, the Industrials had been floated which from that time had borne the brunt of the 8 lakhs loan which Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., had the benefit of in 1897. At the end of 1905 the Mysore Sugar Company was hurriedly registered and their debentures mortgaged in June 1906. Immediately after Sir George returned from England, the first thing he did was to pawn one lakh of Preference shares of the Industrials at the rate of 9 per cent. interest with a discount of ten per cent if he did not redeem them soon. That was in order to enable Arbuthnot and Co. to pay interest on the fixed deposits at 5 per cent. All that showed they had been carrying on business when they knew they were insolvent. Sir George Arbuthnot cabled Home in July that no money was sent by the London firm even at the moment of the crisis. Then came the final collapse. It was due to no run on the Bank—no panic; no string of depositors on the beach calling out for the return of their deposits. The truth was that the collapse was due to the fact that the life-blood of the firm had been trickling out for something like 12 or 13 years. There was no alternative for it—but to die. And it did. It simply divested itself of every bit of property, until there was nothing more to divest. Then they closed the door. In July, August and September, the position of the firm was critical. In June, as Bankers of the Industrials the firm had a credit balance of over 11 lakhs. A balance sheet had to be published at the end of September and it was thought necessary to reduce that balance. They did not buy Government Paper except to the extent of a lakh. They had not money. What they did was this:—they began to hunt up lots of little odds and ends of property they had, and put them into the pockets of the Industrials in order to reduce the credit balance. First of all they returned 2,79,000 debentures. Then they substituted Mysore Company as debtor to the Industrials to the extent of 2 lakhs—a very doubtful debt. They sold the Murikanavai Concession to the Industrials for a lakh of rupees; debited the Industrials with the Coimbatore Shares; and last of all the Deccan Sugar Bonds were sold at a discount of 10 per cent., in which way they managed to reduce the balance in their hands from 11 lakhs to 2 lakhs at the time of the suspension.

MADRAS, APRIL 24.

On the re-assembling of the Court this morning Mr. Chamier continued his arguments in the Arbuthnot insolvency case. Counsel submitted Rs. 20 lakhs losses in 1893 were due to speculations in American rails; the fact clearly brought the insolvent under the category of dealing in rash and hazardous speculations. The insolvent himself had admitted to the Official Assignee that about 1897 the maximum amount of speculation was between £100,000 and £130,000; he also admitted that out of the deficit of £116,000 in the London firm £30,000 were due to speculations.

Dealing with the position of Mr. Young, Counsel pointed out that Mr. Young had allowed himself to be held out as a partner; he had told them that he never realised he would be liable to the debts of the firm, but that was an extraordinary position for a mercantile man to take up. Mr. Young had his warning as to the position of the firm in 1903 when Sir George wrote to him about the possibility of a serious position. He must have known the firm was living from hand to mouth' yet he took no steps to ascertain what the capital of the firm was, what its exact position was. If the firm had been wound up that year how much misery would have been saved! Mr. Young was also put on notice by the Marseilles incident. Apart from all that in July last Mr. Young was told by Sir George Arbuthnot that the firm could not go on any longer, yet why did Mr. Young allow the firm to go on? The answers given by him to the Official Assignee showed he took no steps whatever to ascertain the position of the firm or the position of the London firm. Mr. Young was at perfect liberty to see the general ledger from which he could have seen the indebtedness of the London house. For these reasons, having regard to the position taken up by Mr. Young he was not entitled to compel the Court to ask for his discharge.

Mr. Osborne next addressed the Court in the same strain. He was followed by Mr. V. Krishnaswamy who devoted all his arguments to show the firm had been in an insolvent condition for a long series of years, at any rate from 1897, from which date they were making most desperate efforts to show they had credit when they had it not.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

Ar They Negotiable Ins u ments?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 24.

The question whether Railway Receipts are Negotiable Instruments has not yet been dropped It is only deferred. At a meeting of the Amritsar Local Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, it was resolved to suggest that in view of the recent decision of the Karachi Court and the fact that Railway Receipts are not negotiable instruments they might move to ascertain if the Karachi Chamber has any intention of taking the matter up and of making a representation to Government. The Chamber after considering this suggestion resolved that the Honorary Secretary to the Amritsar Local Committee be informed that the Committee are keeping this matter before them and that they do not, however, deem it expedient to move in the matter till the decision of the Court in which an appeal in the case at Karachi has been lodged, is made known.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 25.

The *Pioneer* says—We stated on Monday that according to our Trans-Frontier correspondent, advices from Kabul reported that the Amir had left that city on Tuesday the 16th instant *en route* for Herat where he was expected to remain till about the 10th of May. Some, if not all the dates mentioned in this report, would appear to be inaccurate. The latest authentic news states that the Amir left Jellalabad for Kabul on the 6th instant and on that day and the following days journeyed very fast, covering 36, 34 and 38 miles, respectively, in three marches. He entered Kabul on the 10th and had a magnificent reception. It is possible but scarcely probable that His Majesty quitted his capital six days later. In any case, there can be no question of his reaching Herat and remaining their till the 10th of May. Herat is over 400 miles distant as the crow flies, but there is no direct road. And, besides, according to his programme the Amir intended travelling to Herat by way of Kandahar and Farrah. If he does this he will probably reach Kandahar about the middle of May.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AT SIBPUR.

Proppsed New Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

The steps which the Government of Bengal intend taking in regard to the training in mining, mechanical and electrical engineering in the Sibpur College are indicated in a letter from Mr. Earle to the Hon. Mr. Jogendra Chandra Ghose in which Director of Public Instruction says under the new scheme now before the Calcutta University Senate graduate courses will be added and the rules of the College will be framed so as to admit students to courses irrespective of age, provided that they have a sufficient general education to enable them to benefit by the instruction without proving a draw on classes; further these classes will as far as the condition of this country admit will be on a par with similar classes in Europe. Steps are now being taken to provide mining, mechanical and electrical engineering training up to the standerd required.

"TRIBUNE" DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 24.

The "Tribune" defamation case will be heard by the Divisional Judge of Lahore on May 9th on an appeal by the defendants' Counsel to have the the charge amended.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

Yesterday afternoon, commencing at 5-30, a very successful Concert was given by Miss Blanche Esmonde from the Queen's Hall, London, assisted by a few local amateurs.

Miss Grogan opened the Concert with a pianoforte Solo, rendered in her well-known skilful and artistic manner. This was followed by a song, "Love's Echo" sung by Miss Esmonde, who was heard for the first time in Bombay on this occasion.

Miss Esmonde possesses a very sweet, highly-trained and flexible high soprano voice, and it was worth going to the Concert alone, to hear her artistic rendering of her songs.

Mr. Widdup next sang Moir's "Down the Vale" in a finished and sympathetic style, his finely cultured baritone voice showing to great advantage.

Miss Esmonde then sang a "Romanza" from the Cavaliera Rusticana in Italian followed by a violin solo, or rather pair of solos, "Berceuse de Jocelyn" and a mazurka by Miss Gladys Dove. This is the Bombay debut of Miss Dove, who is a daughter of Mr. F. Seymour Dove and we heartily congratulate the young lady and also her parents, on the artistic result of her studies in London. Her technique is well nigh faultless and her tone very pure and rich, and we hope to have the opportunity of hearing her often in the future. Miss Esmonde again appeared, and sang "When thou art nigh" and "Good keep thee pure." Mr. Widdup followed with Pinsuti's "For ever and ever" which gave good scope for his rich tones. Then Miss G. Dove played a Romance by Becker for which an encore was unanimously demanded when she gave a dainty little thing, name unknown, but which served to show her mastery of the instrument.

The Concert terminated with two consecutive songs from Miss Esmonde, Gounod's "Chanson de Stephano," which showed her wonderful range; and flexibility of voice and Randegger's "The Rose and the Rue."

Miss Esmonde's singing is a genuine artistic treat, and we trust we may be privileged to hear her again.

There was, however, one very unpleasant phase of the entertainment, and that was—some hamals commenced climbing about the organ, and lighting up the chandeliers, at about the third item on the programme, and one was still at it when Miss Esmonde was singing her last song.

Now the Concert finished in broad daylight at 6-45 and at the most, if the chandelier just over the front of the stage had been lit before commencing it would have sufficed for all needs.

It is a great pity that there was a very small audience, who, however, thoroughly appreciated the good things provided for them.

Miss Grogan accompanied Miss Esmonde's songs in a most careful and sympathetic manner.

REGARDING the arrangements to be made in connection with the Imperial Service Troops, now that General Stuart Beatson has retired it will be remembered that His Highness the Aga Khan raised the question some time ago of bringing these and other troops maintained for the defence of the British Empire by Ruling Chiefs into closer relations with the Army of India. To this end the Aga Khan proposed that the control of the Imperial Service troops should pass from the Foreign Office to Lord Kitchener. They would then become a part of the regular army and would be exercised and brigaded with British troops, their headquarters, however, remaining in the States which pay for their maintenance. Lord Curzon promised in 1904 that the whole matter should be gone into and it is understood that numerous opinions have since been collected upon the subject. The time may therefore now be considered ripe for holding the conference with the Chiefs foreshadowed by Lord Curzon for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion as to what extent it is practicable to tender their troops more efficient and for employing them in the scheme of Imperial defence.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

OLD ACTORS IN NEW CHARACTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 5.

A NEW MORTALITY.

THE theatrical world has seen an exceptionally busy week sparkling with incident. The first production was a modern attempt at the old morality type of play which was so popular in England between the reigns of Henry VI and Henry VII. The experiment was called "The Redemption of Agnes".

The setting of the play is, of course, confessedly medieval. The scene in which the three acts take place is a sort of garden on the outskirts of an Italian town. There are two decorative little orange trees and the grey porch of an old Franciscan chapel. The characters of the play are Franciscan Brothers, novitiates, a Cardinal, his familiar, a Papal emissary, the Lady Agnes, daughter and heiress of the House of Faverino, and her attendants.

The story tells how Lucido, a novitiate, is dismissed from the Brotherhood for certain pantheistic opinions. He goes to the Court of the Faverinos and falls passionately in love with the Lady Agnes. He confesses as much to another novitiate, Illuminato by name, who in holy horror would persuade Lucido to take arms in the Holy Wars Agnes, it should be mentioned, has had thoughts of entering a nunnery. Now, although Lucido has promised Illuminato to become a Crusader, the tender passion at the last frustrates his designs, and he confesses his passion to the gentle Agnes. Moreover, it is not considered politic for the Church to overlook Lucido's conduct, and eventually he is slain by the Papal Guard, just as Agnes in the dress of a benedictine nun emerges from the chapel.

What moral this story is designed to convey, what symbolic significance lurks behind the actions of the characters, it would be difficult to say with any certainty. The play cannot be considered either as a mere costume drama or a poetical tragedy. From the lengthy discourses on conduct in its relation to the Creator one must, indeed, assume that it is meant to preach some spiritual message. And if we allow so much, we are forced to admit that the new "morality" suffers from comparison with "Everyman," or such a play as Wever's "Lusty Juventus." The new writer, it would seem, has fallen upon the horns of a dilemma. His characters are neither solid flesh and blood nor symbolic shadows. The play fails in suggestion. Our imaginations are not even soothed by an external loveliness; our senses are not lulled by sound or colour. We are never fooled into easy languors. On the contrary, while the play is in progress one's intellect remains sufficiently alive to be querulous and perhaps disdainful. The breath of old romance never comes across the footlights; the swift contagin of religious rapture never fires heart and imagination. Somehow the very capable twentieth-century ladies, who were the monks, the knights, and all the other characters of the play, seemed to lack conviction. They had not the simple earnestness that one wanted. As Lucido, Miss Winifred Rae came the nearest to success. She has plenty of force and a sense of character. With the rest of the players she appeared a little out of tune. Truly there was much culture about it all—about the writing, the stage-setting, the music, and the lady players. Yet through the entire performance one was conscious of a want. Something was lacking. Perhaps it was faith!

A NEW MELODRAMA.

Melodrama has been revived in the West End of London and a new chapter has begun in the long and chequered history of the Lyceum Theatre, which will soon be in a position to celebrate the centenary of its opening. The house has been acquired by a company entitled "Popular Playhouses (Limited)," and is placed under the joint management of Messrs. Henry R. Smith and Ernest Carpenter, two provincial managers of repute. Their first bid for public favour is with a piece entitled "Her Love against the World," described as a stirring romantic play, by Mr. Walter Howard, which has already been represented in a number of provincial towns.

Naturally, the question will be asked whether the play-going public in the West End of London still cares for a class of entertainment which, though it formerly brought golden harvests to the treasury of the Adelphi has had to give place to other attractions at that house in recent years. It is important to observe then that Messrs. Smith and Carpenter believe in what are called popular prices—five shillings for a stall, for instance, with other charges in proportion and doubtless a return to the old prices, or something less than the old prices, will be welcomed by not a few steady patrons of the drama. Another circumstance may be noted in favour of the new venture, and that is that the Lyceum is one of the handsomest theatres in London, and that it is peculiarly well adapted for the particular purpose it now serves.

As for the play it bears no relation to anything that might conceivably happen in real life, and its sentiment is calculated to appeal only to very unsophisticated playgoers. Poor as it is, however, the sentiment is, after all, better than the comic relief supposed to be afforded by the courtship of two village girls with two footmen.

The acting, on the other hand, is not at all bad. Miss Nora Kerin, indeed, is excellent. No more sympathetic heroine could be wished for while she has a certain distinction of manner and a natural yet cultivated style of delivery. Mr. Norman Partridge, it is true, has hardly been cast by nature in the right mould for a hero of romantic drama but he is an earnest painstaking and sufficiently vigorous performer. Mr. Eric Mayne, as the villain; Mr. Frederick Ross, in a military character-sketch; and Miss Valli Valli, in the part of a sentimental youth, all well earned a word of praise. Mr. Edmund Waller, a son of the popular actor of that name, was also in the cast, but he had little to do.

An immense audience on Saturday gave a hearty welcome to play and players, and at the fall of the curtain Mr. Carpenter, on behalf of himself and his co-adjutor, promised that nothing should be done under the new regime unworthy of a house formerly so intimately associated with the name of Sir Henry Irving.

A NEW SHYLOCK

This week at the Shakespeare Theatre, Clapham, Mr. Mollison appeared for the first time in London as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," when a fairly large audience witnessed an interesting and suggestive performance. Those in search of striking innovations will not find much to their liking in Mr. Mollison's Shylock. They must go farther and fare worse. But those amongst us who prize imaginative force to a talent for invention will find in Mr. Mollison's study much that should make an immediate appeal to their sympathies and understandings.

The new Shylock not a vulgar villain, brutal for the love of brutality; neither is he in any sense a character invested with romantic glamour. He is merely a man of affairs, an astute and grasping money-spinner, whose aims and ambitions are wholly devoted to purposes of commercial enterprise. As is necessary, such a man suffers from grave and manifest mental limitations, and in these lie the sources of his brutal designs upon Antonio. With a quiet, resolute dignity, Mr. Mollison forces us to understand throughout the play the business acumen, one had almost said the financial genius, of the character he is portraying. We learn to know him for a hard man, a man of bonds and bargains. Throughout the play Mr. Mollison acts with force and strength rather than passion, and his is an imaginative force working with precise resolution beneath the restraint of natural dignity. It is a fine and intellectual performance.

For the rest, the Portia of Miss Evelyn McKay has much grace and charm to commend it, while Mr. Alec Thompson is to be congratulated on his ripe comedy study of Launcelot Gobbo. Mr. Henry Worrall's handsome presence and resonant voice are used to advantage in the part of Bassanio, and Mr. B. A. Pottar deserves commendation for the calm and melancholy personality of his Antonio.

But Mr. Mollison of necessity overshadows the efforts of his colleagues. His is a Shylock to be seen and to be admired.

A NEW COMEDY.

A new play by Mr. W. J. Locke entitled "The Palace of Puck" was produced this week at the Haymarket.

In describing this piece, "a fantastic comedy" the author of "The Morals of Marcus" possibly intended to deprecate in advance the criticisms of those who would have the stage reflect nothing but life as it really is. For the moment he has other views. He conducts us into a world of fancy, a world where, as in "The Lotus Eaters," it is "always afternoon," in which care and sorrow and sordid selfish interests have no place. Then he abruptly contrasts this with another world, the world of modern suburbia, with its conventions and affections, its mean ideals, its worship of a dull drab, soulless respectability.

The manner in which this is effected is ingenious. Imagine a luxurious country house in the France of to-day inhabited by a rich eccentric Englishman, who has gathered around him a number of no less eccentric friends. He has acquired a fortune, it appears, by vending a pink corn cure, but his soul is above money-making, and, is his own description of himself, he is "a virtuoso, an artist in life." The dress he affects is that of a French artist of the days of the Romanticists, an ample velvet tunic and narrow pantaloons, strapped tightly under the instep. To his friends his house is Liberty Hall, and they include a rhapsodical musician, an unappreciated painter, an artist's model, an art student, and a youth whose views as to his future career are still nebulous, and whose only designation is "the young man without a penny". All are poor, save the owner of the mansion, but they lead a sort of idyllic existence, in which all is gaiety and light heartedness, and there is no care for the morrow. Then, enter a stern, respectable, middle-aged Mincing Lane merchant and his wife and daughter.

"The Palace of Puck" is welcome, as affording a pleasant evening's diversion, while at the same time it offers some slight food for reflection. It would be affectation to pretend that the author is not indebted to a considerable extent to his interpreters. A sweeter figure than Miss Marion Terry, as the wife, can need not wish to see. She looks surprisingly young and pretty on the part, and there is a world of tenderness in her voice, as well as grace in her manner, in her two great scenes—the one with the musician lover, the other with the husband, in the last act.

FOOTBALL.

Disappointment has often fallen to the lot of the spectators at first ties for the Amateur Cup. The little is high-sounding, but rarely have the players reached the note from the "pitch pipe" of the authorities. They and the game have fallen flat, like the untrue singer.

A welcome change occurred on Saturday, and there were 6,000 people to witness it—a crowd that did justice to the stir in amateur circles, and should encourage a recovery of the unpaid player to a position in the game he should never have lost.

Clapton have a good following, many people remaining steadfast, while others, weaned from their old love by the stronger allurements of the professional, return when the team do well.

Stockton, too, brought some hundreds of supporters, and found the Metropolitan crowd friendly and unprejudiced.

So the whole proceedings at the Stamford Bridge ground Chelsea, were healthy and invigorating.

Somewhat patchy, the play was like the atmosphere. Sometimes mist almost obscured the sun only to roll away and leave the air bright and clear as on a perfect spring afternoon.

So it was with the football. Uncertain, nimbid, occasionally becoming slack, even to dulness the game would change in a second to a endous struggle with absolute brilliance from an individual.

A better final for the Amateur Cup cannot be remembered in the South and the success of Clapton is very popular.

R. C.

CONTRABAND OPIUM.

Big Haul at Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 24.

One of the biggest hauls of contraband opium ever made by the police was secured at Allahabad on Monday, when five Mahomedans were arrested with no less than two maunds and twenty-eight and a half seers of opium in their possession. Acting on certain information received by the Criminal Investigation Department caused all trains passing through Allahabad to be watched. When the Down Express which arrived at Allahabad at 10-10 p.m., from up-country came in, five men were found in a 3rd class carriage with luggage which looked suspicious. It consisted of three bags, one small steel trunk and five bundles of bedding, in all of which opium was found. The opium was carefully wrapped in cloth and blankets and packages appeared like luggage and bedding carried ordinarily by 3rd class passengers. On the men being questioned by the police they gave false names and denied the ownership of the packages containing the opium. The tickets found on the men, with one exception, bore the serial numbers and had been booked at Aligarh for Howrah. The total quantity of opium found was two maunds and 28 1/2 seers. The five accused were taken into custody by the police. Immediately afterwards another man was arrested at Naini and brought up for trial. All the six accused were sent up for trial on Tuesday morning before Mr. Dobbs, 1st Class Magistrate and Excise Officer, Allahabad. The case is proceeding.

THE AMRITSAR-PATTI EXTENSION.

Railway Board's Recommendation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 24.

The *Pioneer* says:—We understand that the Railway Board are prepared to recommend the extension to Kasur of the Amritsar-Patti private Company's line; but the matter is not quite so small as some critics imagine. This little line is likely, in the near future, to become part of an important railway between Lodhran on the Lahore-Karachi main line and Amritsar running along the right bank of the Sutlej through the flourishing Canal Colonies. Obviously, care about terms is required. At the same time we are not defending delays but merely explaining the probable cause of the delay, which seems to be due to that system of the Railway Board into which Mr. Morley's newly appointed Committee will enquire.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

Trooping of Colours in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

St. George's Day, in Calcutta, passed with scarcely any demonstration on the part of the Civilian community, for, beyond a promen

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 22.

THE NIZAM.

THE breakfast party given by His Highness to the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer at the Chow Mahla Palace this morning was a great success, the chief officials of the Residency and the Secunderabad Garrison, as well as the leading noblemen and officials of the State being present. Among the distinguished guests was Nawab Salar Jung, Bahadur. This is the first occasion on which the young Nawab has been invited to take part in an official social function.

AZAM ALI KHAN.

The recent investigation of the Stamp Revenue has resulted in a special order being received from Government by the Inspector-General of Stamps to examine the records in the office of Azam Ali Khan of Farokhnagar. He is not, of course, a Jagheerdar, as his name does not appear in the list of Jagheerdars got up by the late Moulvie Chiragh Ali. He was, however, endowed by the late Sir Vicar ul-Umrah with the Judicial and Revenue powers of a Jagheerdar and had the privilege of using his own stamps, but how far these privileges can be exercised without a royal grant has yet to be ascertained. In obedience to the order, Dr. Nundy went to Farokhnagar and made the necessary examination. The details of his report are not yet made known, although it is said that not a single file of any kind was produced. Apart from the question of stamps, Azam Ali Khan's administration of criminal justice to his ryots would be an interesting study at any time.

THE ZILLABAD FRACAS.

Moulvie Usuf Hussain Saheb, First Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, has completed his investigations in the above matter and forwarded his report to Mr. Hankin. It is said that one of the Deshmukh's men was murdered and that five others were seriously wounded and are under treatment in hospital. Eighteen men have been arrested, ten of whom belong to Azam Ali Khan and eight to the Deshmukh. These will be charged with murder and rioting, and the prosecution will be conducted by the District Police. It is also desired that the investigation shall be made by the Special Magistrate, Thuggi and Dacoity Department, at Hyderabad.

ANOTHER MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Purana Haveli Road was the scene of another catastrophe on the evening of Friday last, when an old woman was run over by Chaffeur Dolphin driving one of His Highness' motor cars. No one was inside the car and the Chaffeur without even waiting to ascertain what had happened to the poor woman is said to have driven away. She was afterwards taken to the Police Hospital, where she is said to be lying in a precarious condition. This is the second mishap of Chaffeur Dolphin, the first having taken place a few weeks ago in front of Messrs Abid & Co.'s premises, when a gentleman's carriage was shattered to pieces and the coachman and syces were very severely injured. It was said at the time that some compensation was ordered by His Highness to be paid to the owner of the carriage, but nothing has been heard about it since. It is not known how long this state of affairs will be allowed to continue, but the public are entitled to some protection of life, at least, if not of property.

LIFE OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

Under the sanction of Government, the life of the late Sir Salar Jung has been written and the book will shortly be published. The manuscripts are now complete and they have been submitted to Government for approval, and on their return the printing will be commenced. It is, therefore, too early to say anything on the merits of the book, but the undertaking itself is a very laudable one. The great Prime Minister was a man of European as well as of great Indian reputation, and is acknowledged to have been one of the greatest statesmen India has ever produced; while, so far as the British Indian Empire is concerned, he is recognized as the "Saviour of India" by those who are able to pronounce an opinion upon the laudable work he did at the time of the Mutiny. And yet there is no record left of his life, either here or elsewhere. Mr. S. K. Subha Row has now supplied this desideratum.

POLICE COURT.

ARBITRARY POLICEMEN.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Deacup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Nurmahomed Abarmian, a Pathan of Peshawar, who is working in the Western India Motor Car Company, and Ramdas Shiveharan, a peon in the office of Messrs Ralli Bros, were charged by Arjun Hari, Police Constable No. 732 A., with disorderly behaviour on the night previous in Apollo Street. Mr. R. J. Dhondi, Pleader, defended No. 1. The defence was that the policeman asked No. 2 to go away from the Imperial Bar. No. 2 did not do this: he had a child with him who was looking into the Bar and enjoying the sight. The policeman slapped No. 2 when No 1 interfered, and said he need not take the law into his own hand, but if No. 2 was guilty of any particular offence, he should arrest him and charge him in the usual way.

The policeman became angry at hearing the lad's lecture; he arrested and charged both the accused. The Magistrate said: there was no independent evidence to bear out the story of the two policemen. Policeman 732 first said that the two accused were standing in the middle of the road; he told them to go away. Accused assaulted him and broke his brass-number. In cross-examination it was elicited that the child of No. 2 was looking into the Bar. The policeman told accused No. 2 to remove the child; twice or thrice he told him to do so, but as No. 2 declined to do so he arrested him. No. 1 then remonstrated with the policeman, because the policeman had struck No. 2. The policeman then seized No. 1 by the collar of his coat, to which No. 1 objected. Policeman 732, and his companion, the young policeman, had given their evidence in such an unsatisfactory manner that the Magistrate was unable to believe them. On the contrary, it seemed to him that the story told by the accused was a true one; it showed that Policeman No. 732 acted in a high-handed manner, and treated the accused in a very rough and objectionable way. The Magistrate was also not satisfied that No. 1 broke the brass number, as alleged by No. 732. He therefore acquitted and discharged the accused.

DURBAR AT AHWA.

Two-Thousand Bhils in Dangs.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHWA, APRIL 21.

Mr. E. M. Hodgson, Assistant Political Agent, Dangs, held a Durbar at Ahwa on the 5th instant and this being considered a very important function in the Dangs, over two-thousand Bhils collected in Ahwa from the neighbouring villages. Every village sent its representative and a large fair was held simultaneously with the Durbar, the festivities continuing for four days.

Bhils are a class of people whose enthusiasm and fervour know no bounds when they could get liquor and the authorities fully sensible of this habit of those people had taken the usual precautionary measures. Sale of liquor was prohibited for four days and consequently the liquor shop in Ahwa was also closed during the period. But the Mr. A. P. Bhownagree, Abkari Inspector, Ahwa, suspected that there was a leak somewhere and liquor was being secretly supplied to such of the Bhils who could pay a good price for this. He put a watch on every suspicious shop in the fair and was not long to find out the culprit. Two cloth merchants, Lala Daji and Gopal Vasudeo, had with them a few pints and bottles of brandy concealed under pieces of cloth piled up in all the innocent appearance of an ordinary piece-goods shop.

Mr. Bhownagree adopted the usual course; coins were marked and a pint of brandy was obtained for Rs. 5. Immediately the sale was completed, the Inspector searched the culprits and their shops and the marked money and the brandy concealed under heaps of cloth were discovered.

The accused persons were charged under the Abkari Act for illicit sale of liquor, and were placed before Mr. Deshmukh, second class Magistrate, Dangs. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 200 each, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment. The liquor found with the first accused was ordered to be confiscated.

CAPTAIN FIELDING continues to act for the present as Military Secretary to the Viceroy *vice* Major Alan deceased, while Captain Mackenzie officiates as Comptroller of the Household *vice* Capt Bulkeley upon leave. Lord Minto's present personal staff also includes Colonel Dunlop Smith as Private Secretary and Lord Francis Scott and Captain Edgeworth as Aides-de-Camps.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

NEITHER STORE-HOUSE NOR BARN.

BY

ALLEN RAINE,

Author of "A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

(Copyright.)

CHAPTER III.

"That is very soon told. My father is dead, another vicar is in his place, and three days ago I set out to search for my aunt in Manchester."

"But this is not the nearest way."

"Oh, never mind that, I don't want to get there yet! Oh, not for a long time! I love this gipsy life, and I hate the thought of being genteel and respectable."

Gwil looked serious. "Your father dead," he said, "that is sad news indeed. And you turned out of the old vicarage."

"Not turned out," said Olwen, "no indeed! Mr. Morgan was very kind, and told me to stay as long as I liked, but I could not stay there with everything so changed, and I made up my mind to do as my father advised me, and go to Aunt Susan, in Manchester, but I'm going first to Aberlasswen, where Posy's sister lives. I passed through Tremathryn, and, oh, it was all so dusty and horrid that I was glad to reach the woods, and here I am. Now 'tis your turn to explain. How did you get back from America so soon?"

"Well, I haven't been there yet," said Gwil, "I can't go till July, because I won't hear till then whether a firm in Liverpool will buy my new invention for threshing and winnowing. I have sent them my model, and I hope they will take it up. I am to go there on the 1st of July. I have been stopping on a farm near here for the last fortnight, putting their machinery in order, and they have paid me very well indeed, but I finished my work yesterday, and I've been on tramp again since then like the gipsies."

"Isn't it a lovely life?" said Olwen. "Why do we live in houses? I love the woods. When I was a child, they say, if I was missing, they always found me in a wood."

"I was beginning to find it rather dull," said Gwil, "but now I" and he coloured and hesitated. "Can't we travel together as we are going the same way?"

"Why, of course" said Olwen, without a trace of embarrassment, "that will be just perfect and we can talk about Rhydyser sometimes, for after all, Gwil, it is a dear old place."

Her ready acquiescence bathed Gwil in a flood of happiness for here was the dream of his boyhood coming to pass as naturally and easily as his breakfast came to him each day. Had he not often lain awake at night picturing some such romantic meeting with "Miss Olwen," who had always been his ideal of all that was beautiful. But, like a star, she shone so far above him that he was perforce content to worship at a distance. Then came the enticements of a lower and less romantic passion and for a few months Olwen was forgotten, but here was tanscendant bliss, Miss Olwen and he to travel together by wood and by mountain for no one knew how long. The prospect was so entrancing that he deemed it wisest to hide the exuberance of his delight under a very matter of fact "That will be nice."

"Well, yes, indeed, it will be very nice," answered Olwen, her clear brown eyes looking straight into his.

"It will make all the difference in the world to me," said Gwil, trying to hide his enthusiasm, and trembling lest she might change her mind and withhold the cup of happiness ere it reached his lips. "Yes, Rhydyser is a dear old place, but one does get a little sick of being in everyone's black books as I was there."

"Oh, not everyone's" said Olwen, "my father thought very highly of you."

"Thought very highly of me?"

"Yes; these were his very words: I think very highly of him, and if I had a son of my own I would wish him to be just like Gwil Parry.'"

The effect of these words was literally to take away Gwil's breath. Had they been words of censure they would not have made much impression upon the man who was as much accustomed to blame as to the air he breathed, but commendation! and from one whom he had revered and loved so much! "Did he say that?" he asked in a subdued voice. "Did he indeed, Miss Olwen?"

"Yes, he did, indeed: it was to Posy and me the night he died, and he said too, he's a fine, honourable fellow, and he has more brains than all the rest of us put together."

They were both silent for some time. Olwen recalling the scene when those words were spoken; Gwil lost in thought.

"That is good news for me!" he said at last, "and having heard it I care not that for the gossips!" and he flipped his fingers. "I will work my life out on my own plans, and I believe I will make something of it some day."

"Why did your uncle turn you away?" said Olwen, suddenly, and for one critical moment Gwil was tempted to prevaricate, but he turned his face, which had paled a little, straight towards her.

"Perhaps," he said" you will not care for my company when you hear the reason, but here it is whatever. I had taken up with a girl who had come to the village and for the last few months I had angered my uncle by spending much of my time with her, and had told her so before my uncle's last flare up. Now that I have told you, shall we still travel together?"

"Well!" said Olwen, 'I don't see why it should make any difference, do you? Poor girl, though! Why did you give her up?"

"Poor girl! She didn't care a button for me, Miss Olwen, nor for the matter of that, did I for her!"

Olwen burst out laughing. "Well, but what in the world made you take up with her then?" she asked raising her eye-brows.

"Oh, I don't know, just foolery, and for something to do. I couldn't explain, and if I did you wouldn't understand. I hate to talk of her! If you would only never mention her again."

"I never will if you like," said Olwen. "Listen! There's the cuckoo!" and down the long green glade came the mellow notes that seem the sweetest in a summer sunset hour.

"I wonder will the moon be as bright to-night as it was last night!" she continued. "Oh, were you in Coed du woods?" she added, eagerly.

"Yes! I slept in a woodshed, and the moon disturbed me so much that I went out, and sat under the trees for an hour and played my melodone. Here it is," and he slipped from his shoulder a strap on which a small instrument was slung.

"Is that it indeed?" said Olwen, looking at it with deep interest. "Is that it! I heard it and sat at the window for a long time listening to it. I thought it could not be anything but fairy music, it was so sweet, and then to-day when it took up my song I felt I must follow and find it, and now here it is, and she touched it quite reverently. "Oh, Gwil, where did you find it?"

"I made it. This is one of the things that made my uncle so angry with me."

"Will you play it for me?"

"Yes. Suppose you sing your song ag in, and I will play with you," and as the sun went down, and the birds sought their nests, the air was filled with music, for Olwen's voice was sweet and true, and full of feeling, while Gwil's soft chords blended with it harmoniously.

He drew a long breath when the last notes died away in the sunset ray.

"Beautiful!" he sighed at last. "Again?" and without waiting, she began, thoroughly enjoying he own singing with the melodone accompaniment which Gwil supplied.

"That is real music, whatever finish and polish it wants," he said.

"There's proud you must be of your invention," said Olwen, examining the mechanism of the little instrument.

"It is not exactly that," said Gwil, "It is partly a concertina with a kind of flute arrangement here, which softens the metallic sound, and then you see," he added, fingering it lovingly, "I have a little valve here which regulates the expression."

"It is good to think it will be with us every day, and we can have music when we feel inclined," said Olwen.

The sun had set and the moonlight was beginning to show in patches in the glades of the wood.

"It is going to be a heavenly night again," she said. "What a pity, we must go in and sleep through the silver hours!"

"Oh, not yet," said Gwil, "but where do you sleep?"

"Only in a commonplace unromantic bed, have had no difficulty hitherto in finding lodgings, but it would not be a great hardship to sleep out of doors on such a night as this. There is a little inn about a mile further on, the carrier's wife told me of it yesterday."

"We had better be moving that way, then," said Gwil.

"Yes indeed, a cold would be very unromantic," and Olwen rose, and began to follow a tangled path which looked as she said, "as if it led to something." "And how have you managed about, lodgings?" she asked.

"I have been very lucky, too," said her companion "though once or twice I have had to sleep in a shed as I did last night. The last fortnight I have slept in a barn at the farm, and three nights I spent in a cheap Jack's van. Poor fellow! his little boy was ill, so I could not leave him, because his wife had not arrived, from Liverpol, and I sat there, doing no good but 'just for company,' as he said, and in the morning the little chap died, and I was of some use then seeing about things for them. After the little boy was buried we travelled together until I found work.

"Gwil Party!" said Olwen, after walking a few hundred yards in silence. "Do you know! It seems to me that you and I are the only two people I know, who really live."

"Exactly what I feel" agreed Gwil with enthusiasm. "In this free and simple way of living lies the real secret of content. And yet Miss Olwen—we are both making our way towards a point where we must quit this happy life."

Olwen looked round at him, the moon shining full upon her face. Gwil thinking how beautiful she looked and wishing America at the bottom of the sea.

(To be continued.)

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

THE wrangling and disputes which have been conspicuous in connection with the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company seem to be unending, says the *Hongkong Telegraph*. No sooner is one source of discontent removed than another is formed, with the result that except at the initiation of the Company, and for a few days following the issue of shares—when shareholders were so carried away in an excess of patriotism and enthusiasm that they gave no heed to personal likes or dislikes—there has scarcely been a day's peace. It might almost be thought that the shareholders had formed themselves into camps, each with separate objects and each bent on frustrating the designs of the other factions. For example, there is a party which is in accord with the present directorate, while another section appears to view with suspicion and distrust any scheme or proposal emanating from the managing body. There is a section which might be termed the Hongkong cabal, seeing that its members are equally interested in the trade of this Colony and of Canton. The Hongkong party has aroused the opposition of those who desire to handle the subscriptions for the shares allotted to them instead of allowing the money to lie safely invested in Hongkong banks pending the settlement of the negotiations. And there is another though probably smaller coterie who would advance funds from the Railway Company's account for the construction of the Canton-Kowloon railway. It would be possible almost to go on *and infinitum* with the enumeration of all these various bodies into which the shareholders have divided themselves, but it would be futile to continue. Enough has been published to prove that the greater part of the shareholders appears to be at sixes and sevens. Now we read that the directors have been deliberating in private and petitioning the Viceroy on the subject of the appointment of a president and vice-president of the railway, all without the knowledge or consent of the shareholders. With the qualifications or claims of the candidates for office favoured by the directors we are not concerned, but it certainly does seem foolish on the part of the directors to ignore the shareholders, especially when they are acquainted with their temper, and their determination to have a say in all matters connected with the administration of the Company's affairs. When it did eventually come to the ears of the shareholders that the directors had been working in private there was the usual uproar. A thousand people stormed the offices of the Company and were only dispersed when a storm force of police appeared on the scene. Then the shareholders held meetings of their own under the chairmanship of a Hongkong merchant, and, doubtless, so far as it would appear from our correspondent's report, they are still arguing backwards and forwards over the interminable questions that arise. It must be obvious that all these discussions and deliberations can only lead to fresh recriminations and make confusion worse confounded. There can be no finality when so many factions are at logger-heads. It is regrettable that there is no strong man, acceptable to all parties, who would undertake the office of arbitrator, so that a *modus vivendi* which would meet the requirements of all parties might be discovered. After all, the main thing is to get the railway built. Some millions of shareholders' money is lying practically idle in Canton instead of being utilised for the purpose for which it was subscribed. Nothing is being done so far as anybody can see to make a start with the construction work of the line. There are a Japanese and a Norwegian engineer in Kwangtung but what they are doing is a mystery to the general public. As a matter of fact the work of laying the line to Hankho is about as far advanced to-day as it was a year ago and the probable date when a definite start will be taken to fulfil the original desire of those who clamoured for shares in the Company might almost be relegated to that vague and curious period known as the Greek Kalends. Some settlement of the main differences which exist between the parties must be arrived at if anything is to be done. The Chinese began so auspiciously, when they decided to inaugurate a new era by carrying to a conclusion an undertaking which only a few years ago would have been handed over to foreigners that it is disappointing to watch how successfully the squabbles and discussions which ensued have combined to render abortive—up to the present at least—the scheme of the promoters and to kill the enthusiasm which existed in the hearts of a large number of those who either financially or disinterestedly supported the principle of building Chinese railways with Chinese capital and Chinese labour. In the end probably the Government will step in, which is not at all desirable. Perhaps some clear result may flow from the meetings which are being presided over by the Hongkong merchant, and if that result leads in the direction of beginning the construction of the line forthwith then so much the better. Otherwise, the shareholders will lend themselves to the cynical criticism of those who are frankly antipathetic to the advancement of China from within.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	7	4	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	21	14	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	11	8	12
E Mazagon, Parewadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	16	13	45
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	9	6	15
G Mahim and Worli	5	4	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	14
Total	73	54	151
Total plague deaths to date	130,935		
Same date last year	187	163	322

A CONCERT in aid of the Indo-British Schools has been arranged by Mrs. Hopkins for May 1st, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road. The charity for which the concert is to be given is a most deserving one, and is urgently in need of funds. Among the vocalists on Wednesday next will be the Misses Crommelin Browne, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Marsh. Seats may be booked at the Y. M. C. A. and at Messrs. Lund and Blockley's.

MESSRS. DONOVAN AND HALLIDAY, the Amir's electrical experts, who have been spending last winter in India, are now at Peshawar on their way back to Kabul. Mr. Donovan has already been some three years in the Amir's employ. Mr. Halliday, who has more recently joined His Majesty's service, belongs to the firm of Messrs. Burn and Co., of Calcutta. It is understood that both will be engaged on the construction of the fine palace which the Amir is building for himself in Kabul.

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HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR:—"Play the game" in his letter under this heading in your issue of 23rd instant strikes me as being rather hard on the Bombay Gymkhana Hockey Committee.

In all tournaments, first class or otherwise, throughout the world, special arrangements are always made for competitors in other than the spectators' enclosures; and if, in the Bombay Gymkhana Hockey & Football Tourneys, Members of competing teams have been allowed the use of the subscribers' enclosure, it should be regarded as an indulgence or an act of grace from the executive and not as a competitor's right. I am sure no reasonable and true sportsman would regard it otherwise

In the earlier years of this tournament, when, by the way, ground to play on was easily obtained Hockey had not the attractions it apparently now has, both from a player's and a spectator's point of view, and it was therefore possible to accommodate everybody subscribers, players, wives and even sweethearts, in the subscribers' enclosure. But in these days of City Improvements it is quite to be believed, just where to hold this year's Tourney is a worrying difficulty.

The powers that be, I understand have resolved that no tournament (possibly referring to Hockey & Football) shall be held on the Oval. This ground appears to be reserved for looking at: however I believe you may play bat and ball on it.

The old Cooperage ground for want of looking to has grown bumpy, dusty and dangerous.

The 113th Infantry grounds are occupied by Camp tents, so that the lower end of this maidan is the only site left as a Hobson's choice to accommodate all the games, players and spectators.

And how many may these be? Just a few figures will give some idea. From last year's and the previous year's records; presuming 'play the game' knows the game he is writing about and has seen these two tournaments; some twenty teams may be reckoned as constituting this year's event.

Thus therefore 20 x 15 (11 players plus 4 reserves) gives us 300 to begin with. Some players have wives (I mean each married man one wife) and some have sweethearts, not necessarily one each, some have a dozen, judging by the amorous acclamations and cheerings raised to one or the other player by a whole key board of sweet voices—anyway let us say 300 more; this gives 600 people to be accommodated free of charge amongst subscribers (not necessarily Society people) who pay up and smile. How it is going to be done in a reserved enclosure not a hundred yards long I can't imagine. I'm only glad I haven't got the job.

I also understand the entrance fee for each team (15 men) to the Tournament is Rupees ten. If this is so, Gymkhana may reckon on Rs. 200, wherewith to provide 600 seats, Hockey balls, for 19 games, besides shandys, lemons, lemonades, gingerhops, &c., for 300 players, excluding referees. Who can say 'Ah lucky Jim!'

I once heard a Secretary ragged because he recorded in his expenses seven dozens aerated waters evaporated amongst 22 Hockey players at one evening's game: Resolution passed upon the players—Thirsty bounders.

And now I come to a part where no light shines and I can't see:—How 'play the game' can say a player is expected to pay double entrance fee for the subscribers' enclosure beats cockfighting. Ten Rupees for 15 men comes to something like 10 annas per man (the price of a shandy) to an enclosure where a subscriber must pay about as many rupees and then not get a seat. And why? Because wives and sweethearts are there first in furs and feathers obstructing the view of a game they do not understand and have no sympathy with.

But this is not intended to discourage them. I am sure the Gymkhana are glad to see them, and welcome them as much as husbands and lovers would. Hence free admission, I'm sure, and even "take my chair please and do not stand."

Ah! don't be rough on the Gymkhana they are good chaps all of them, and they've got a thankless job running a Hockey Tourney this blistering weather.

Let "play the game" practise what he preaches and not try to make their difficult task more difficult. If he had to run this Tourney he'd understand, and make less ado about nothing.

I should say his apprehensions regarding this year's entries are all bunkum. On the contrary I sincerely trust, and unless I am mistaken in the individual spirit of the members of the local teams, I expect every one of these will enter.

Let every Captain do so, and without further demur and delay, and let every manjack of his team urge him on to do it, and see to it he does, or get another Captain.

You claim to be true Sportsmen then behave like true sportsmen and go in heart and soul, accept all conditions, they are sportsmen's conditions all, don't be afraid; do your very best to win, and if you want to swagger in your bags and boots in the subscribers' enclosure, pay the fee. I believe it's only Rupees five for 19 days or so.

This is playing the game as true sportsmen have played it all along, and not as suggested by one who apparently has little or no sporting spirit in him.

It would be surprising to find anyone of the local sportsmen influenced and misguided by a spirit of contrariness that calls itself "play the game."

With reference to his remarks relating to our great annual International Cricket events, all I care to say is

RATS.

Bombay, 24th April.

AN EX-POLICE COURT MISSIONARY.

Some of his Trials and Hardships.

Mr. Cuthbert Shepherd, of Kenmure, Lancaster Gardens, South-end-on-Sea, is an earnest evangelist, who until lately was engaged in the trying work of a police-court missionary for the Rochford Hundred of Essex. His arduous and exacting duties some time ago told upon his health, and he became a victim to constipation.

That he is now strong and well again is due entirely to Bile beans. "At times I hardly knew what to do with myself." Mr. Shepherd told a Southend journalist: "If I was not in acute pain I was very drowsy, and my work was extremely irksome. I had acute pains in the head, which prevented me from sleeping and when I did manage to lose consciousness my slumber was so heavy that when I awoke I felt weary and unrefreshed.

"Cycling and walking had been two of my favourite pursuits, but I was unable to take any interest in either. I had always been a hearty eater, but often I had a positive distaste for food, and after every meal there was a fresh attack of the pains in the head and the drowsy feeling that almost incapacitated me. I tried all sorts of remedies, but I could discover nothing to give me permanent relief until I was persuaded to try bile beans.

"Within a short time after commencing with Bile beans a feeling of renewed life came into me, such as I had not experienced for many years. The pains and drowsiness vanished, refreshing sleep took the place of restless nights, and I could eat and enjoy my food. I continued with Bile beans until I was quite free from those conditions that had before so severely handicapped me. I am now in perfect health. Being so well known through my public work as a police-court missionary and a lay evangelist, I feel that the great benefit I have derived from bile beans might lead to the same good being derived by others who are suffering, so I give the Bile Bean Co. full permission to use my testimonial for this end."

Be guided by Mr. Shepherd's experience; see that you get the genuine remedy. All chemists stock Bile Beans, at Rs. 1/- per box, and Rs. 2/4 for family size containing three times the quantity.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 25th April, 1907.

CLIVE IN BOMBAY.

Clive remained in England from 1753 to 1755; all that time a guerilla warfare went on in India between the native rulers who had thrown off the yoke of the Great Mogul. The French says a writer to the *Statesman* helped one side and the English egged on another; and it was felt in England, and more especially by the East India Company there, that affairs between the French and the English in India must before very long come to a crisis. French troops had been sent to assist Salabad Jing in the northern part of the Deccan; and the English were contemplating an attack on the capital of that part of the Mogul's dominions, namely Aurungabad, a city lying about 150 miles west of Bombay. The country of the Mahrattas lay between Aurungabad and Bombay; and it was believed that the King of the Mahattas would assist the English, if invited to do so. Captain Clive volunteered to lead the English troops in this expedition; but the Court of Directors was dependent on the Ministry of the period and Lieutenant-Colonel Scot was chosen to take the command. A commission was, however, obtained for Clive as Lieutenant-Colonel in the King's Service; and he was made Governor of Fort St David, and told to go to the Coast of Coromandel *via* Bombay, and hold himself in readiness to take Colonel Scot's place, if necessary. On arriving in Bombay in 1756, Clive found that Colonel-Scot was dead; and he prepared to lead the troops sent from England, namely, three Companies of the King's Artillery, and 300 recruits. However, the servants of the East India Company in Bombay preferred to write to Madras and acquaint the authorities there with the arrival of Colonel Clive and the troops and wait for further instructions; and while waiting, they determined to subdue the famous pirate Tulagee Angria. Admiral Watson happend to be at Bombay with the English Squadron at that time; and the East India Company's representatives thought it would be an excellent opportunity to attack Geriah, the headquarters of the sea-robbers who for many years had reigned supreme on the Coast of Malabar. A curious and interesting account of this expedition is given in an unsigned letter from a factor at Bombay to his brother, a merchant, in London, dated March 9, 1756. This letter shows clearly the state of affairs in Southern India when Clive returned there. He says:—"Since the late revolution in 1754 when the Great Mogul was deposed, the Government has been obliged tamely to submit to all the unjust enforcement of French, being not able to send an army into the field to put a stop even to the enormous crimes and exactions of its own tributary officers. As to the Mogul, the traders in this dominions can have no security from him, for not withstanding he is nominally Lord of a Sea Coast of above 2,000 miles in extent, he has not a single sea port, nor one vessel of war, so that his subjects, though some of the richest merchants in the world, have no manner of protection for their properties from their Sovereign, no wonder then that Angria has so long ravaged the Coast of India with his small craft, which are always full of hands, and has taken so many even of our European vessels (as to those of the country they have ever been an easy prey) which he principally does by boarding them. You will say, perhaps, sure a strong ship or two would long ago have destroyed his whole Naval Force, and as it was the interest of every nation, who had any concern in India to effect it, you are surprised he should so long have reigned with impunity in our seas. But the European Companies have been more employed in distressing and circumventing one another than in opposing a common enemy, who all parties have truckled to in their turns, to prevent his impeding their schemes. And though of late our Company has kept up a respectable force, both by sea and land, they have had more work cut out for them by the French than they well knew how to manage. so Tulagee Angria was forty years old 5ft. 10 in. in height of an olive complexion and "a very maitial aspect." He was the decendant of other Angrias who for many years had been sea robbers, and at one time he had been Commander in Chief of the Mahratta Fleet. His headquarters were at Geriah about 15 miles sail from Bombay; and there he had a strong castle walled with stone an irregular hexagen in form and rendered impregnable by the difficulty with which the channel of the harbour could be found. Before acting against Angria Admiral Watson sent his first lieutenant Sir William Hewett in an armed vessel to make observations in the harbour; and to the these observatsons the success of the expedition was largely due. Angria observed the ship hovering about the harbour and ordered some vessels to attack it, but Sir William Hewett quickly finished his business and returned safely to Bombay.

"On February 6. 1756, was held at Bombay a Council of Land and sea Officers in which several matters were settled, particularly the shares of prize money upon a presumption of success. By agreement Admiral Watson was to have two third of one-half, Colonel Clive and Major Chambers were to share with the captains of the men-of-war. The same day the land force embarked, consisting of 703 European soldiers, 300 Topasses (black foot soldiers) and 300 Sepoys, under the command of Captain Clive. On the 7th the squadron set sail from Bombay and joined the Mahratta fleet consisting of 3 or 4 Grabs and 40 to 50 Gallewyats. On the shore lay encamped the Mahratta Army, consisting of 5,000 Foot and 4,000 Horse. Here we understood that Angria had been treating to surrender the Fort to the Mahratta and was now a prisoner among them, having left his brother-in-law in command of the Fort. When the Admiral arrived off the harbour on the 11th, he summoned the Castle to surrender; but was told that they would defend it to the utmost. He stood into the harbour on the afternoon on the 12th and the bloody flag was hung out. In the morning, seeing the flag of truce hung from the walls of the fortress, we made toward the Garrison; but as soon as we were got to the bottom of the hill, near the Fort, they fired on us. Colonel Clive then went on board the Admiral to acquaint him with the enemy's firing after the flag of truce was hung out, and to concert measure for another attack. A signal was hung out for the battleships to renew their fire; and after three hours the enemy capitulated, upon which a company of our soldiers took possession of the fortress. Our people, both officers and common men, behaved with great bravery and resolution. All that I shall say of myself is that I was constantly near Colonel Clive, who you are sensible never shunned danger in his country's cause."

After this Clive proceeded to take up his appointment at Fort St. David, and he acted as Governor of that place for two months, when affairs in Bengal led to his departure from Southern India for good and all. It is said that some of his happiest days in India were passed at Fort St. David. This fort was originally called Tegnupatam, but a Welsh Governor of Madras rechristened it when Ram Raja sold it to the East India Company in 1690 for 40,000 chuckrals and with it all the ground, woods and rivers round the fort within "a random shot of a rest gun." The landmarks were to be fixed were the shots fell; and as soon as the money was paid, the best brass gun in Madras was sent to the fort to fire this "random shot." It fell beyond Cudalore, which place is to-day a prosperous native town, but Fort St. David, which according to the agreement was to be English "as long as the sun and the moon endures," has disappeared; and only a few neglected stones now show the place that was at one time the headquarters of the East India Company in India.

A BRAVE DEED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to bring to your kind notice these particulars of a young man, who has saved the lives of persons simply by his daring and praiseworthy conduct. I request that you will give some space in your paper to do justice to him. The particulars are as follows:—

On Wednesday last, a Christian woman had fallen in the well of Framji Cowasji Institute at Dhobitalao at about 1-15 p. m. A Parsee youth, Mr. Nowroji Ardeshir Cooper, B. A., who was passing by the road, seeing the policemen trying their utmost to drag the woman out of the well, came up to the scene. There was a great crowd of people there, but none helped them to save the drowning victim. Mr. Cooper at once got down in the water, after whom a policeman followed, and with the help of another Hindu man, they succeeded in taking the woman out of the water. Then Mr. Cooper tried artificial respiration and continued to do so for an hour at least. At the same time he gave her massage but woman did not show any signs of revival. At length the woman was conveyed to the Gosuldas Tejpal Hospital, where the same treatment was continued for some time, and an injection was also given to set up the work of the heart. But to no purpose. To give artificial respiration, is not an easy thing, and it is most praiseworthy of him, that he continued to use his means even up to the last.

Mr. Cooper (this very gentleman) had recently, on the 14th instant, an opportunity to save the life of a Portuguese man. This man was run over by a tram near the Cama Hospital, by which road Mr. Cooper was passing. The man had complete fracture of the left leg and excessive bleeding from the wound. A European gentleman was on the eve of taking him into the Hospital when Mr. Cooper took care of the patient and applied two bandages around his legs to stop the bleeding.

After applying the bandage, there was no immediate help of the police sepoy, and so Mr. Cooper had to go himself to the police station, from where he took a sepoy and then took the patient into the Gosuldas Tejpal Hospital. Had it not been for the prompt assistance of Mr. Cooper, the unfortunate man might have died of profuse hemorrhage on his way to the Hospital.

In the year 1901 this same Mr. Nowroji Ardeshir Cooper saved the life of another old Parsee gentleman who had fallen by accident at the Ballard Pier.

Mr. Cooper is a senior student of the Grant Medical College, I think it my duty to bring this matter into public notice for the bravery that this man has shown in saving the lives of his fellow-brethren.—Yours, etc.,

MUSICO.

BY THE WAY.

THE SALE OF ELY HOUSE.

Ely House, which has just been "Gazetted" for sale to found new bishoprics, is the last of the London residences once owned by several provincial prelates. Winchester House, in St. James's-square, the survivor of three similar mansions, was sold, on the subdivision of the diocese, to the War Office. Anciently the bishops of Chichester had a mansion, the name of which lingers in Chichester Rents, Chancery-lane, where they still hold property. No. 37, Dover-street, which will now be sold, was given to the bishops of Ely in lieu of Ely-place, Holborn, famous in Shakespeare's time for "good strawberries," and where within living memory the householders still retained their Parliamentary vote for Cambridgeshire.

DEER AND GROUSE PROSPECTS.

Although the snowstorms in the Highlands have been severe this year, to an exceptional degree on some of the lower ground, the very severity of the weather—the fact that the snow as a rule has been accompanied with a very strong wind—has, according to "Country Life," been the salvation both of deer and grouse, by blowing the snow away from the most exposed places, so that the animals were able to find on those hill-tops and hillock-tops such sustenance as enabled them to support life through the time of stress. The Mackintosh's head stalker at Colgnafearn reports that "the deer have wintered wonderfully well," and that "the grouse are looking splendid and the stock is plentiful."

NINETY-THREE YEARS A PENSIONER.

Miss Robb, who has died in Edinburgh at the age of ninety-four, has been a naval pensioner for ninety-three years! She was the posthumous child of Captain Robb, of the Royal Navy, and was put on the State pension-roll at birth. The most notable event of her long life was meeting with the great novelist Sir Walter Scott. When Miss Robb was a girl at an Edinburgh boarding-school she was taken to a concert. Noticing an old gentleman with a limp standing, unable to find a seat, the polite little pupil at once offered him hers. She was cordially thanked, and afterwards was informed by a lady that he was Sir Walter Scott.

"THE MAN WHO WORKS."

This is the designation applied to him by those who know best Mr. George Westinghouse, of air-brake fame. A writer in the *Munsey* tells us that "for downright, all-round daily doing of things with hand as well as head, it is doubtful whether he has often been equalled even in this age of stirring him at activity." His own inventions cover almost every phase of railroad development having to do with the safeguarding of life and property. Of the

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE Duke and Duchess of Abercorn spent Easter with Lord and Lady George Hamiliton at Deal Castle, Lord George being Captain of that castle and Deputy Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The castle was built by Henry VIII. in 1539, when an invasion of England threatened. Nowadays it would be no defence against hostile squadrons, but it is a very cheerful resi- the glorious sunshine of an English spring. In dwelt Mrs Elizabeth Carter, the translator tus, of whom Dr. Johnson wrote, "She could pudding as well as translate Epictetus, and handkerchief as well as compose a poem." o sweeter savoured praise has been bestowed ever woman.

FUTURE LORD IVEAGH.

unt Iveagh April 4 wished both his eldest and ingest sons—the Hon. Rupert and the Hon. Gunners—many happy returns, for, though is a difference of six years in their ages, they re both born on March 29. Mr Rupert Guinness, the future Lord Iveagh, who is thirty-three, appears to have remembered that he was born in London, for his interest in the affairs of the Metropolis has been most active. He was a member of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for a time, and also of the defunct London School Board, while he has sat on the London County Council for three years. He commands, too, the London division of the Royal Naval Reserve; his flagship is the Buzzard, anchored off the Temple. But all who taken in interest in such matters will remember Mr. Rupert Guinness as one of the finest oars of his day. At Eton he was unapproachable as a Wet Bob. Rowing in his college eight at Henley when it won the Ladies' Plate, he achieved further distinction by his great weight, scaling 12st. 11lb., or about a stone heavier than any other member of the crew. A weakness of the heart kept him from his place in the Cambridge eight, but in 1895 the captured the Diamonds at Henly, beating that redoubtable sculler Mr. Guy Nickalls, and in the following year, he won both the Diamonds and the Wingfield Sculls. He has also acquired fame as yachtsman, winning the King cup limited to members of the Royal Yacht Squadron—in the year of its institution. His younger brothers, the Hon. Walter Guinness, has so far taken but little part in public life. He served in South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry, and later was A.-D.-C. to General Broadwood, was wounded, and mentioned in despatches. Like his brother, he married the daughter of an Earl, Lady Evelyn Guinness being the youngest daughter of the Earl of Buchan.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll, Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, the Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess Grosvenor, the Contess of Gainsborough, the Dowager Countess of Cottenham, and Baroness de Forest are among the influential ladies who have given their patronage to three matinees to take place at the Playhouse on April 30, May 2 and 3, in aid of St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Children. At these performances the Countess of Cromatie will produce her first play, entitled, "The Finding of the Sword." The play is exceedingly clever. Mrs. Francis Blundell has written for the occasion a peasant play in one act, entitled "Tom's Second Missus," and an eighteenth-century play by Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle will complete the programme.

A GREAT TRAVELLER.

Lord and Lady Wolverton has returned to England from the United States. Lord Wolverton is a great traveller, and visits some distant part of the world nearly every year. Yachting and big game hunting have taken him into many out-of-the-way places. At home he is a most enthusiastic lover of the turf, and last year won nine races, to the value of about £7,400. Racehorse owning, yachting, and big game hunting are sports denied as a rule to all save the very wealthy, but Lord Wolverton finds them easily within the princely income he enjoys for he is a partner in the banking firm of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co. The head of Glyns was raised to the peerage in 1869, and the second baron, when he died, in 1888, at the early age of twenty-seven, left £1,820,000. The title and the major portion of this great fortune went to his brother, the present peer. Lord Wolverton married the Earl of Dudley's sister, Lady Edith Ward, and they have two sons and a daughter. Still in the early forties, Lord Wolverton has been a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria and Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

VISITORS AT GIBRALTAR.

Lord and Lady Farquhar are enjoying their stay at Gibraltar with the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, and are both looking extremely well. The friendship between Lord Farquhar and the Duke of Fife is one of long standing. Lord Farquhar was best man at the Duke's wedding to the Princess Royal, and he has been his adviser in many business and banking transactions. A very accomplished business man, he was for many years managing partner of the banking house of Sir Samuel Scott and Co., and became a director of the new concern on its amalgamation with Parr's Bank. Lord Farquhar has been the architect of his own fortune. The fifth son of a distinguished diplomat and member of Parliament, he took up a business career when easier paths of life lay open to him. Much of his banking knowledge he learned from the late Sir Charles Forbes of Newe. He has been honoured in a marked manner by the friendship of the King, has entertained his Majesty on many occasions at Castle Rising, and has held the important post of Master of the Royal Household. He was made a baronet in 1892 and a baron in 1898. At Castle Rising, a building nearly eight hundred years old, there are many examples of Lord Farquhar's consummate judgment in art and old furniture. Some of the finest pieces which graced the salons of France in the eighteenth century are now adorning his Norfolk seat. Lady Farquhar, a splendid hostess, was a Miss Emily Packe, and was the widow of Sir Edward Scott when she married Lord Farquhar.

THE AUCKLAND FAMILY.

Lord Auckland, who is just forty-eight, is son of the fourth baron, who was Lord Arthur Hervey's predecessor in the See of Bath and Wells, and of whom it was said that he was incapable of signing his name, having as a peer no Christian name and as a bishop no surname. As a matter of fact, he signed himself "Auckland Bath et Well" just as the late Archbishop of Dublin signed himself "Pianket Dublin." The thriving city of Auckland, in New Zealand, is called after the second baron and first Earl of Auckland, though, oddly enough, the family never had any connection with that colony. But Lord Auckland, who was Governor-General of India and was chiefly responsible for the Afghan war, was on this account very prominent personage in 1839 the year he got his earldom, and Governor Hobson, who founded Auckland in 1840, chose the name to do him honour.

ILLSLUCK, THEN FORTUNE.

Lord Digby, who has been re-elected president of the Dorchester Agricultural Society, owns about thirty-three thousand acres in the West Country and in Ireland. This family claims descent from one Aelmar, who held lands at Tilton, in Leicestershire, when Edward the Confessor was King. Edward Digby, High Sheriff of Kutland, fell at the Battle of Towton, in 1440, fighting for Henry VI. This Henry brought the Digby's ill-luck but the next Henry was to bring them fortune, for Sir Simon Digby, with his six sons, fought for Henry Tudor on Bosworth Field, and Henry, when King, rewarded them with large grants of land and lucrative public employments. Minterne House, Lord Digby's seat in Dorsetshire, was practically built by General Charles Churchill, a brother of the great Duke of Marlborough. The property originally belonged to the Churchills. The neighbouring market town of Cerne Abbas is "Abbot's Cernel" of Mr. Thomas Hardy's novels. It takes its name from the river Cerne and there are villages near by called Up Cerne and Nether Cerne.

IRELANDS COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

It is not generally realised how much the ladies of Ireland have done to encourage these cottage industries. The countess of Bessborough, for instance, has laboured for more than twenty years on behalf of the Garryhill Cottage Industry. Beginning with three or four workers only, taught by Lady Bessborough and her two daughters, there now are about thirty regular workers, who live on the Garryhill estate, in co. Carlow. For many years Lady Bessborough employed no paid teacher and held the classes herself, but lately she has employed a teacher to hold a weekly class, and lends a room at Garryhill House for that purpose. The workers are chiefly girls from eighteen to thirty years of age, who do the best work in their own cottages, and come long distances to attend the classes and get work to take home. Once a week the girls take their work to an agent, who pays for it and sends it to Lady Bessborough, who does her best to get a market for it privately, and through the Royal Irish Industries Association. The Countess of Mayo devotes a great deal of time to the Royal Irish School of Art Needlework. The school, founded some seventeen years ago was about to be closed when Lady Mayo took it in hand and started it on a new foundation, and it is now doing well. In the management of the school Lady Mayo is assisted by a committee of ladies, including Lady Talbot de Malahide, Countess of Kenmare, Lady Albreda Bourke, Mrs. Plunkett, Mrs. Kenny, and Mrs. Hely Hutchinson. To the Countess of Lucan belongs the credit of having started the now famous Castlebar tweed industry. A beginning was made in 1891. The spinning and weaving are done entirely by hand, and the industry gives employment to a large number of peasants in co. Mayo in their own homes, enabling them to earn money in their spare time and during the winter when they would otherwise be idle. A great impetus has been given to the arts of hand-spinning and weaving which had almost died out in the country. The Marchioness of Waterford, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, and the Countess of Kerry take the greatest interest in the Carraghmore Knitters Industry, the Countess of Bandon gives her aid to the Cork Industries, Lady Garvagh to the South Derry, and the Countess of Annesley to the Ulster Industries.

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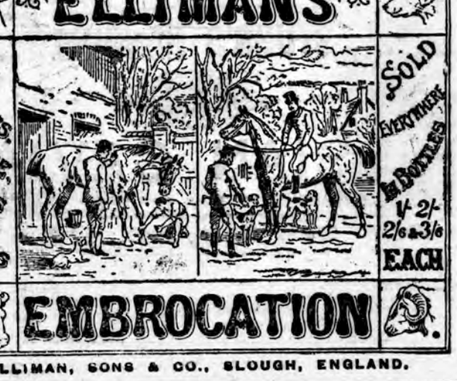

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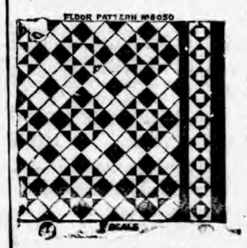

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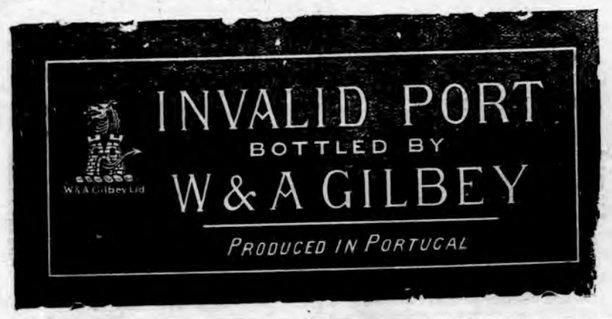

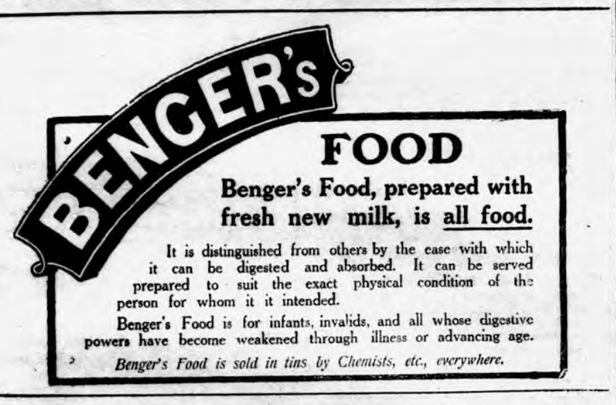
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